The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 242.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, April 13, 1872.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will bear in mind that the pressure upon the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE'S Sunday edition is very great, and that it will be necessary for them to hand in their advertisements at an early hour to-day in order to secure insertion and proper classification in to-morrow's issue. Last Sunday many advertisements were omitted from the paper on account of the hour at which they were received at the counting-room.

The voice of the Ways and Means Committee is still for war.

The Carlinville *Democrat* of this morning announces that it is authorized to state that Governor Palmer will not be a candidate for renomination by the State Republican Convention of May 22.

The final vote in the House on cutting down the Senate's $50,000 appropriation for Civil Service Reform to $10,000 was 116 yeas to 58 nays. It is strange that a distinctively anti-Administration measure should be carried by a vote of two to one.

Secretary Boutwell is inclined to construe the lumber clause in the Chicago Relief bill very liberally. He will probably decide that it applies only to lumber in the rough, so that importers of doors, sashes, blinds, etc., will be entitled to the rebate of duties.

The National Colored Convention at New Orleans passed the resolution disclaiming sympathy with the Cincinnati Convention by 270 yeas to 13 nays; and followed it up with another (adopted by acclamation) enthusiastically indorsing Senator Sumner.

The beauties of the system of allowing railway bonds, convertible into stock, to be issued at the discretion of the Directors, are aptly illustrated by the report that Jay Gould put forth, during his Presidency of Erie, $52,000,000 worth of such bonds, and that he immediately converted them into stock, which he still holds.

The "Board of beggarly schoolmasters," who are preparing the rules for Civil Service Reform, have already shown their utter unfitness for their duties by declaring that a prerequisite for appointment to office shall be fidelity to the Union, instead of fidelity to the President or some one of his henchmen.

A Committee of the Georgia Legislature is in New York, engaged in an investigation of the financial transactions of ex-Governor Bullock. If every Southern State that has been plundered by a carpet-bag Governor sends a Committee of Investigation to Wall street, that narrow thoroughfare will be crowded to overflowing.

Hon. Montgomery Blair has written a letter declining to attend the Cincinnati Convention, on the ground that he is a Democrat, and therefore would be out of place in a Convention which is exclusively controlled by Republicans. He heartily indorses the movement as the one hope of rescuing the country from the evils of irresponsible government.

The Staten Island Ferry Company, having blown a few score of people into eternity by the explosion of the Westfield, is now said to be trying to defraud their widows and orphans of the damages awarded them by going into bankruptcy. If this report proves true, the criminal suits pending against the President of the Company, Jacob Vanderbilt, will probably be pushed to the bitter end.

The London *Times* of yesterday contained an editorial, stating that Great Britain would submit her counter-case at Geneva on the 15th inst.; that in so doing she would in no way recognize the validity of our indirect claims; and that, on the contrary, if we do not withdraw these claims before the final award, she will certainly withdraw her ratification of the Treaty of Washington. The *Times* evidently spoke by authority, for yesterday evening Granville in the House of Lords and Gladstone in the House of Commons made substantially the same declarations.

The Liberal Republican mass meeting at the Cooper Institute, last night, showed what a strong hold the movement has on the popular mind. The hall was packed to suffocation. Frederick A. Conkling presided, and the Vice Presidents were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Tousey, Michael Doherty, Isaac Sherman, Waldo Hutchins, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram A. Barney, Chas. A. Dana, E. L. Godkin, Parke Godwin, Marshall O. Roberts, G. W. Palmer, R. M. Blatchford, John K. Porter, George Wilkes, Samuel Sinclair, R. T. Andrews, Minthorne Tompkins, John A. Dix, E. G. Squire, and Alfred Pell. Senators Trumbull and Schurz made eloquent and telling speeches, which were received with the wildest applause.

The produce markets in this city were more active yesterday. Mess pork was excited, and 20a25c per brl higher, but closed heavy at $12.30 cash, and $12.35a12.37½ seller May. Lard was quiet and a shade easier, closing at $8.40a8.50 cash, and $8.50 seller May. Meats were quiet and firm, at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅛a6c for short ribs, and 6¼c for short clear. Highwines were steady at 82c per gallon. Flour was in better demand, and a shade firmer on the higher grades. Wheat averaged ½c higher, in spite of a decline in Liverpool, closing at $1.23a1.23¼ cash and $1.26¾a1.27 seller May. Corn was ½c lower, closing at 38¼a38⅜c cash, and 41¼a41½c seller May. Oats were dull and a shade easier, closing at 31¼a31½c cash, and 34¼a34½c seller May. Rye was moderately active, and ½c lower, at 69½a70c for No. 2. Barley was in active demand, and 2c higher, at 52c for No. 2. The above prices for cash grain are for lots on which the buyer pays the storage; grain delivered after next Monday will be subject to 3c storage, payable by the buyer. Live hogs were in good request, and there was a liberal amount of trading at full yesterday's prices, sales making at $4.00 a4.50. Cattle met with a better demand, and were firmer. Sheep were in short supply, and were in demand at 25a37½c per 100 lbs advance. Sales were reported at $6.00a 8.25.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A State Convention of the friends of the new Temperance law is called to meet in Bloomington, on Thursday, April 25.

—At Wilmington, N. C., Calvin Oxendine, the last of the Lowery gang in custody, was acquitted yesterday of the murder of Sheriff Kingue, by proving an *alibi*, but the testimony was believed to be perjured.

—John C. Lang, while assisting in the erection of the tower of the new Saengerfest building in St. Louis yesterday afternoon, fell a distance of 64 feet and was killed. John F. Carr was also severely injured.

—E. J. Cooper, Republican, was elected Mayor of Mineral Point, Wis., on the 9th inst., by 14 majority over John J. Ross, a very popular Democrat. The Republicans also elected their City Treasurer.

—Leavenworth yesterday gave 2,337 majority for a proposition giving $150,000 aid to the Leavenworth, Oskaloosa & Topeka Railroad. Jefferson County gives $125,000, Shawnee County $150,000. The building of the road is now a fixed fact.

—The International Sunday School Convention, which meets in Indianapolis on the 16th inst., promises to be the largest assembly of the kind ever held in this country. Delegates are requested to report at the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, where homes will be provided for them.

—The London *Cosmopolitan*, of March 21, says: We predict that General Sickles will succeed Mr. Fish as Secretary of State. We chance to know that General Sickles is a special favorite with Grant, being wholly in accord with him on the Cuban question. In the event of Grant's re-election Sickles will certainly be Prime Minister.

—While a farmer named Barnes was cutting stalks with a pair of four-year old colts on Thursday, near Geneseo, Ill., the colts became frightened at the noise made by the breaking of the stalks, and ran away. Barnes, while endeavoring to catch them, got entangled in some way, and the stalk cutter ran over his foot and ankle, crushing them so badly that it was found necessary to resort to amputation.

Two Men Drowned.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 12.—This afternoon Isaac Price and Milton H. Seward, were drowned four miles below this city, while crossing the Missouri River in an old dug-out. There was a strong wind prevailing, and they were advised not to venture, but being under the influence of liquor they refused the advice. When near the middle of the river the boat was swamped, and the men drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

POLITICAL.

Grand Initial Liberal Republican Mass Meeting in New York City.

The Cooper Institute Crowded with a Sympathetic and Enthusiastic Audience.

A Still Greater Crowd Unable to Gain Admission to the Hall.

The Resolutions Adopted with a Lively Unanimity.

The Speeches of Schurz and Trumbull Applauded Throughout.

Governor Curtin Falls Into Line with the Liberal Republican Army.

Letter from Governor Palmer Declining a Renomination.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Michigan.

GRAND LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The great meeting held here to-night to advocate the Liberal Republican policy of the approaching Cincinnati Convention, was one of the largest in numbers, and most imposing in composition, ever held in this city. An hour before the commencement of the meeting Cooper Institute was thronged to its utmost capacity. Thousands clamored in vain for admission, and failing to find it, remained for hours outside the building. Every seat was occupied, and the aisles from the platform upwards were densely crowded. The audience was an eminently respectable and representative one. The platform was literally packed with men prominent in political and social circles of New York. Among them were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Tousey, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Marshall O. Roberts, George Wilkes, Frank Leslie, John A. Dix, and a large number of other prominent men.

SPEECH OF THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

About half-past 7 the densely crowded audience began to manifest some impatience to witness the opening proceedings. To meet this the demand the list of Republican officers who had signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention was read. The names of many of them were received with loud cheers. The meeting was then called to order by Hon. Ethan Allen, who said:

Fellow Citizens: As one of the Committee who signed the call for this immense mass meeting, assembled in the interest of political reform, I have the honor to nominate as your presiding officer Colonel Frederick A. Conkling. The nomination was enthusiastically endorsed.

PRESIDENT CONKLING'S REMARKS.

Colonel Conkling, on coming forward, was greeted with hearty cheers. He said:

FELLOW REPUBLICANS: We are honored by the presence to-night of two of the most distinguished statesmen of the Republic [great applause], one of them born in New England the other cradled on the Rhine. [Cheers.] Both of them representatives of the imperial West, which in all coming time is to control the destiny of our common country—Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, and Carl Schurz, of Missouri. [Prolonged cheering.] It is hardly necessary for me to say that throughout the length and breadth of the land the names of both are associated with defence of constitutional liberty and of the rights of local self-government, with restriction of delegated power, and with firm and unfaltering advocacy of the rights of the masses. [Applause.] In view of the near approach of the Presidential election, they have consented to leave their places in the Senate of the United States for the purpose of addressing us, not upon dead issues of the past, but on living issues of the hour. [Applause.] Thanking you for the honor of being selected to preside over this vast assembly, I await the further pleasure of the meeting.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was read, and elected unanimously. Among the former were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Tousey, Michael Doherty, Isaac Sherman, Waldo Hutchins, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram A. Barney, Chas. A. Dana, E. L. Godkin, Parke Godwin, Marshall O. Roberts, Geo. W. Palmer, Richard M. Blatchford, John K. Porter, Geo. Wilkes, Samuel Sinclair, Rufus F. Andrews, Menthorne Tompkins, John A. Dix, Ely Squire, and Alfred Pell.

THE PLATFORM.

The following declaration of principles was read and endorsed with tremendous cheers:

We believe that the political action of individuals and conventions should be left free from the influence of political patronage, and that business men should not, under fear of unjust official interference with their affairs, be compelled to pay tribute for political purposes. We believe public offices are, or should be, created for public convenience, and not as awards for partisan services, nor for personal aggrandizement; that acts of officials should be confined within the strict letter of the laws creating such officials. We believe the triumph of Republican principles is of paramount importance to the country, and that the success of those principles in the approaching national election does not depend on any one individual. We believe the prosperity of the country demands a thorough, radical, and immediate reform in all departments of the public service,—civil, military, and naval, and that the one-term principle for the President's office will conduce more to that end than any other measure.

About a quarter before 8, Senators Schurz and Trumbull arrived and were received in a most enthusiastic manner.

MR. TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

At 8 o'clock Fred A. Konckling, the President, briefly introduced Mr. Trumbull, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is now nearly sixteen years since I had the pleasure of addressing an audience in the City of New York. We were then entering upon what is known as the Fremont campaign. The question then before the country was whether slavery should be spread into the Free Territories of the United States. Many people thought that the Government of the United States, then controlled by the slaveholding power, was oppressive and unjust, and a party was then organized which did not succeed in that election, but whose seed then scattered bore fruit, in 1860, in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. [Cheers.] The slaveholding power, in arrogance and folly, refused to submit to an administration which should be governed by friends of freedom, though it was well understood that there was no intention on the part of the Republican party, and no constitutional right, to interfere with slavery in States where it existed. But the slaveholders, unwilling to retain slavery where it was, undertook to dismember the Union, and set up a government in one-half of it which should rest upon slavery as its corner-stone. Then followed a great war, carried on for the purpose of the maintenance of the Union, and slavery went down, never more to rise forever. [Cheers.] In that great struggle many a patriot fell, and many more are seen among us, bearing on their persons wounds received in freedom's cause, and a grateful country will ever cherish the memory of the heroes who fell, and provide amply for the widows and orphans who remain among us. The war closed, the armies were disbanded, and slavery forever prohibited by constitutional amendment. Then equal rights for all were established throughout the land, and provision made for the debt incurred in the maintenance of the Union, and that the payment of bounties and pensions of soldiers should be forever sacred, and that the debt of the rebels and payment for slaves should never be made. Since then provision has been made by which the debt incurred is in gradual course of extinction. To-day all the States are restored to their former relations in the Union, and what more is there to disturb the happiness and peace of the people? There are several causes for the dissatisfaction of the people, which I can only briefly allude to on this present occasion, and shall not touch upon many which ought to be discussed before the people at large. But one cause of complaint which produces alienation in the late insurrectionary States, and keeps alive the hates and animosities engendered by the war, is the continuance of political disabilities after the occasion for them has passed away. In consequence of this continuance, the Government in the late insurrectionary States has fallen into the hands of inexperienced, and, in many cases, corrupt, adventurers who plundered the people of these States no less than you, in the City of New York, have been plundered by your former City Government. [Applause.] Why are these disabilities not discontinued? Why are they not removed, and the people enfranchised? I think there are two causes, and two alone, which prevent it,—one mercenary and the other political. [Applause.] The mercenary one is, that the adventurers should exclude from office those who reside in these States former leading men of large experience and capacity, there, although they were traitors during the war, they were not thieves nor plunderers. [Loud cheers.] Their exclusion has thrown these Governments into the hands of men who have used their power to plunder the people over whom they rule, and the debts of Southern States have been swollen in some instances twenty fold from what they were before the war began, and they don't even have what you had in the City of New York to show for the money expended. Another reason for the continuance of these political disabilities is, as I said, of a partisan character. The men in authority use political disability as so much capital upon which to trade. To illustrate what I mean I will refer to what took place in the State of Georgia a few years ago when a man named Bullock was Governor. When the Legislature of that State was about to be organized, it was understood that certain persons had been elected who were laboring under political disabilities. They were given to understand that those of them who would sustain the Governor could have their political disabilities removed, and those who would not could not take seats in the Legislature, and the result was that the political disabilities were removed from such as acted with the Governor, and the others were excluded, and he got control of that Legislature, and succeeded in fastening upon the State a debt, the discovery of which caused him to flee from the State, and escape the punishment which would have followed the frauds committed. So it is with members of Congress elected from Southern States. They promised to remove political disabilities from adherents, and they are always ready to do it where they can gain favor. [Three cheers were here heartily given for Horace Greeley, who was espied on the platform.] Senator Trumbull continued: I am glad to hear such cheers in honor of the first champion, I believe, in the country, and he proclaimed it boldly, of Universal Amnesty. [Renewed cheers.] The one great measure then, which is demanded in the name of honesty, in the name of peace and the country's best interest, is the passage of a general bill removing political disabilities. [Great cheers.] Another cause of complaint among the people is the way in which the patronage of this Government is used—used as if it was so much money to carry elections, not in the interest of the party, even. It does not rise to high dignity, but in the interest of a faction of a party. [Great applause.] It is notorious, you all know it in the City of New York, for it has recently been disclosed by an Investigating Committee which sat in this city, that your Custom House is here filled with men who instead of having received their appointment in consequence of their fidelity, their ability, and of their capacity to discharge the duties of their offices for the best interests of their country, are appointed because of the influence it is supposed they can exert at some primary election or State Convention, or in teaching your people whom to vote for at the polls. [Laughter.]

This Civil Service system of ours is the parent of many, very many evils. I cannot stop to-night to point them out. The officers in many localities are taxed a portion of their salaries for party purposes, and if they do not perform the political duty required of them they very soon are removed, and others substituted who will be active in politics.

Passing from this question of the Civil Service system, which would occupy an hour to discuss properly before you, I come to another measure which should create alarm throughout the country. I allude particularly to the assumption of unwarranted power on the part of the Federal Government and Departments of the Federal Government. [Cheers.] To illustrate: The military officer in command in Georgia issued an order prohibiting certain men to sit in the Legislature, and allowing others to take their seats in direct defiance of act of Congress, and which should have subjected that officer to imprisonment not less than two years in a Penitentiary. Was any notice ever taken of it? Yes. The matter was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate of the United States, and a report was made by that Committee, drawn up by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, an ardent friend of the Administration, expressing in mild terms that their Committee were constrained to say that the action of the military authority was contrary to law [applause] and that is the only notice ever taken of that outrage, of that encroachment upon the rights of the Legislature and the people of Georgia. A few years ago Congress passed a law that no officer in the regular army should discharge the functions of a civil office, and yet who does not know that, while the House is filled with army officers acting as Secretaries [applause], not a day passes during the session of Congress that we do not receive a message from the President of the United States delivered, not by that Secretary for whom the law provides and pays, but by an officer, a Major in the regular army. [Applause and hisses.]

Fellow citizens: Suppose Andrew Johnson had sent an army up to Albany, and organized a Legislature for you, and to tell you certain persons should take seats, and certain others should not, and there is no positive statute of Congress against that, would it not be a gross usurpation? At the same time, suppose Johnson had filled the White House with military officers discharging the functions of civilians, contrary to law, do you think it would have passed unnoticed? How long can this people preserve their liberties if they quietly submit to this encroachment of those in authority? [Applause.] The safety of the citizen, a security to you, and protection to his person and his property, is to be found in local laws which the people themselves administer [applause], and not in a central Government. When the powers of the Government are combined, if this system of encroachment is permitted to go on, the day is not distant when our republican system, based on the idea of a division of the powers between the Federal Government and the States, will be transformed into one imperial despotism with all the power at the City of Washington, and I care not whether that power is exercised by a single person as a monarch, or by five hundred persons, called a Congress, it is equally a despotism. [Applause.] And the doctrine is now boldly proclaimed by men high in authority that the States of this Union have such powers only as are conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States, when directly the reverse is true, and the States have all the power, except such as the Constitution of the United States has conferred upon the United States or has prohibited from the States. The difference is this: The Government of the United States is a Government of derivative powers. Thus in the States, the Government is inherent. They have all the powers not denied them, while the Government of the United States has no power except such as is given it—[Applause]—and such is the Constitution of the United States in terms, for it declares in one of its amendments that all power not conferred by this constitution to the United States is reserved to the States respectively or to the people of the States.

But pass from these encroachments of the Federal Government to another matter that is complained of, and justly, and perhaps more loudly than any other by the people. That is the abuses and corruptions of the Government. You here in the city of New York first disclosed the robberies which were being practiced by those in authority and that awakened public sentiment in the country that caused the people all over the land to look to their officers, and ascertain what disposition they were making of the money which was collected from them, and in the city of Chicago several city officials have been convicted of receiving bribes, and other officers are now suffering the penalties of their crimes in prison. [Applause.] In the Government of the United States, although we have not been able to unearth and disclose all the corruptions,—in fact, I think we have only just seen the surface of what exists below—still enough has been shown to show that abuses exist. I will illustrate by reference to two or three cases. One that has recently occurred and been brought to light is that of an officer who has charge of all the National Banks of the country, without whose fiat the National Banks cannot exist, whose duties it is to supervise and watch them when organized, so that there can be no fraud upon the law or upon the people. Within a few weeks it has been discovered that that officer, when he was inquiring into the delinquency of one of these banks, received as a present from one of its officers a carriage and harness in the City of Washington. He was observed walking down the avenue in the company of an officer, who had been summoned there to give an account of certain defalcations in his bank, and of the misuse of the money of the people. Afterward he walked out with the head of the Bureau, and, on their way past a carriage-shop, walked in and bought a fine carriage and harness. Clerks, it is proved, also received money. Well, what happened? Why, the Committee that investigated this, a Committee friendly to the officer and friendly to the Administration, reported that, in their opinion, the good management of the Currency Bureau required that there should be a change in that officer at the head of that Department. [Laughter.] Thereupon that officer was permitted to resign and go out of office honorably on his resignation. Now suppose that officer had been delinquent in the discharge of some political requirement; suppose he refused to pay an assessment for party purposes, that he had refused to use his influence to pack a primary meeting or control a Convention in the interest of some favorites, perhaps of some Congressman who gave him his place, do you think he would have been permitted to resign? Why, the political guillotine would have come down and off would come his head, and his trunkless body would have tumbled out of office as a monument to all other officers of the fate of those who betrayed them. [Applause.] There is another officer who has been recently investigated, only slightly so, as I think,—one of the Cabinet officers, the Secretary of one of the Departments,—and what has he been doing? Why simply this. A few years ago, during the war, the Government entered into a contract with certain persons to build some war vessels. After the contracts were made, the Government changed the plan some, and it is alleged that they delayed the contractors in the completion of the vessels, by which they suffered in consequence of a rise in the price of material and labor in the year 1867. Two years after the war was over, they complained that they had suffered great loss by reason of this action of the Government, and asked to be paid. Congress passed a law authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to convene a number of officers to examine into their complaint, and see what, if anything, was due them. That Board met and reported that there was due the contractors in consequence of the action of the Government, $115,500. Thereupon the Government of the United States, through its Congress, in 1868, passed a law directing $115,500 to be paid these contractors in full of all claims growing out of the construction of these vessels. That money was paid and received. Don't you think that ought to have been the end of it? But it was not. Oh, no. Without any law the Secretary organized another Board, and told them to inquire into this matter, and they did examine and reported that the contractor ought to have $93,000 more. This was a Board, now, of his own subordinates. There was no law directing him to appoint this Board, as there was in 1867, by another Secretary, but he appointed it of his own volition; and then what does he do? Why, he pays them this $93,000 besides. What do you think of that? And he not only pays that money, but he pays it without any appropriation to pay it with. The officer might just as well have taken $93,000 out of the Treasury, without any examination at all, so taken the particular money he did. He not only violated the law, by paying money on an account that had been settled, but also by taking money that had never been appropriated for such purpose. What is his answer to that? The answer is, that was his construction of the law. [Laughter.] The question is, had they any authority to pay the money? I think nothing was due in this case. Due or not due, there was no authority in the Secretary to open this account and pay this $93,000 beside.

Mr. Trumbull went on to say that there should be a reform in our revenue system, by which taxation shall be reduced, and so arranged to bear equally, as far as possible, upon all branches of industry, without increasing one branch for the benefit of another [applause], and the purification of the Civil Service and administration of the Government, by which plunderers shall be driven from power, [cries of good, good], and the positions placed in the hands of honest men. Now, why cannot this be done. I had hoped, fellow-citizens, that all the reforms of which I have spoken could be accomplished through the instrumentalities of those now having control of the Government; but the experience of the past session of Congress has satisfied me that these reforms cannot be accomplished through the agency of the ruling spirits now controlling them. [Applause.] Professing to be for amnesty, they defeat every amnesty bill that is offered, by limitations and incongruous amendments. Professing to be for Civil Service Reform, they will do nothing practically to accomplish it. [Applause.] Professing, with loud voice, to be in favor of the fullest investigation and the correction of abuses they appoint Committees contrary to all parliamentary precedent [applause] and all common sense—if the object is to find out whether abuses exist—so organized as to be controlled by the friends of the accused, and from which every person is carefully excluded who believes abuses exist, and wants a strict investigation. [Applause.] In my judgment this Government, economically administered, need not expend $90,000,000 a year, exclusive of what it pays in interest on the public debt and for pensions. Fifty millions of dollars a year ought to be saved by an economical administration of the Government. But, as I said, we have been unable to bring this about through the instrumentalities now exercising control. Why? Because the machinery of the Republican party is in the hands of the 60,000 office-holders of this country. They control the Republican party by packing Conventions and otherwise, through the instrumentality of members of Congress and others co-operating with them, to whom they owe their places, and to whom members in turn, many of them, owe their seats in Congress. How, then, is a remedy to be obtained? Must the people submit? Are these encroachments on the rights of the people to continue, this collection of taxes to be squandered among the hirelings of the party, to go on until the people find themselves bound hand and foot to a central power at Washington, that taxes them at will and squanders money among its favorites as it pleases. Yes, there is a remedy; but that remedy must come from the people. You can't obtain it through politicians. There is a feeling, I am glad to believe, in the country that will arouse its honest sentiment and lead to the correction of these abuses. [Applause.] Notice is given that there will be a meeting of Independent Republicans in the City of Cincinnati [applause] on May 1. That will be a meeting, not of office-holders, assembled for the purpose of devising schemes to hoodwink the people, and mislead them by prostituting the name of a great party to their wicked schemes, but it will be a meeting of honest, sincere men, determined to bring about reform and purification of the Government. [Applause.] I am glad to say that the indications are that the best element of the Republican party will be assembled on that occasion. I notice from my own State, within a few days, a call has been issued, signed, I am told, by all but two of the Electors, and, I believe, by every State officer who was elected on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln in 1864, except, perhaps, the Governor of the State—signed, I know, by the Secretary of State and the Treasurer of the State, who were elected on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln. I have similar information from other States, and this can, if you will, be made a success. To make it a success Republicans must be prepared to face and put down the minions of a party, and the demagogues and hirelings and thieves and robbers who plunder the people and who will excommunicate from what they call the party because they set themselves up to be the Republican party. [Laughter and applause.] No more like the Republican party are these plunderers and thieves,—a party of purity and honesty—than the devil himself was like the angel Gabriel. [Laughter.] They will go no not discussing the success of the present day. No. But during the coming political campaign, the same persons will be engaged fighting over again the battles of the war and the abolishment of slavery and shutting down the rebellion. To your demand for an honest administration of the Government they will reply "You are a traitor to the Republican party." (Applause.) To your demand for a reform of the manner of appointing and removing from office, they will answer, "We abolished slavery." To your demand for reform they will answer, "We put down the rebellion," and when you demand amnesty and the restoration of social intercourse and harmony among all our people, the reply will be the reciting of the horrors of a war that was ended seven years ago. With living issues of present they have no concern further than to retain power in seeking to resurrect those which are dead. Now, if there be any Republican who has not independence and manhood enough to meet with the scorn and contempt of all such denominations and subterfuges he has no business to go to Cincinnati. [Applause.] Let him wear the collar and bear the burden which whippers in of the party put upon him, and let these old Bourbons of both parties, those who still talk of re-enacting the Fugitive Slave laws and expecting to vote for Andrew Jackson, and those who are still talking of putting down the rebellion, and to abolish slavery and expecting to vote for General Grant, who is as politically dead as Andrew Jackson is physically great. [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR SCHURZ.

Senator Schurz followed Mr. Sumner in a forcible and lengthy speech.

[The late hour at which his opening remarks came over the wires render it necessary to defer the publication of Mr. Schurz's speech.]

MONTGOMERY BLAIR AND THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Montgomery Blair has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Washington *Transcript*:

"I have your letter asking to present my name as delegate to the Cincinnati Convention from the District of Columbia. There are two objections to this: First, I am not a Republican, and, second, I may be a member of the Democratic Convention. Whether I am or not I should favor the support of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention without regard to the individual nominated. The reform movement that is to be inaugurated can only be advanced by the reform wing of the Republican party. I shall support the movement earnestly, although it will be in the hands of the Republicans exclusively, and with no expectation of advantage to myself or friends save what will be shared by the whole country in being freed from a wholly irresponsible government. Yours truly,

(Signed) "M. BLAIR."

THE COLORED MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—In the Colored Men's National Convention the resolution condemning the Cincinnati Convention passed,—yeas, 270; nays, 13.

Mr. Pinchback offered the following, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That Hon. Chas. Sumner, by his disinterested advocacy of our rights and his consummate statesmanship in securing a recognition of these rights in the Constitution of the United States has endeared himself to the colored people of the nation, and until he shall himself announce his secession from the Republican party we shall hold him to be, as he has ever been, one of the purest and ablest members of our great party.

Several speeches were made eulogizing the political course of Mr. Sumner.

A telegram from J. M. Langston, dated Washington, was read. It says: "Let our demand be legal equality. This will be seconded by the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. Congress will not adjourn without its passage. It will probably be done next week. Fred. Douglass and party will arrive to-night.

GOVERNOR PALMER DECLINES A RENOMINATION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, April 12.—The following will appear in the Carlinville *Democrat* to-morrow morning: "Governor Palmer authorizes us to state that he is no longer a candidate for the nomination for Governor before the Republican State Convention, to be held on the 22d of May next."

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 12.—A paper is being circulated in this State accepting the invitation of the Liberal Republicans of Missouri to be represented in the Cincinnati Convention. It has already been signed by quite a large number of prominent Republicans, and among those in Detroit are the well-known names Duncan Stewart, D. C. Holbrook, Charles Endicott, Willard Parker, and J. James. A number of prominent Germans

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33 A. F. & A. M. Special communication this Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the Third Degree, in hall corner Randolph and Halsted-sts. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, 12 North Clinton-st., this Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, for business. Members are requested to attend. By order of the W. M. SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec.

NOTICE.

The undersigned members of the St. George's Benevolent Association call a meeting, for the purpose of electing officers left vacant at the meeting on the 1st inst., the meeting to take place at Justice Austin's office, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., on Monday, April 15th, inst. at 8 o'clock p. m.

Wm. Wayman,	John Holford,	C. Woollett,
Joseph Sobey,	Alexander Cook,	Joseph Williams,
Thomas Gough,	George Braham,	George Kelsey,
Richard Slater,	David Cadwell,	William Tukey,
T. F. Cook,	A. H. Banyon,	Richard Chester,
Richard Riches,	John Collins,	A. J. Bent,
William Vezzey,	R. A. Meers,	R. Stott,
Wm. E. Reynolds,	Wm Crump,	John Miller,
Joseph Coker,	William Turtle,	Henry Moore,
Richard Baynard,	R. Earnshaw,	John Halstead,
Edgar Sanders,	George Morey,	Wm. Baragwanath
Jos. Holderness,	Jesse Proctor,	Charles Ades.

TO LEASE.

DOCK PROPERTY TO LEASE.
300 ft. dock front in new lumber district on Sampson's Canal, near Twenty-second-st., for 3, 5, or 5 years, at $6 per front foot per annum and ordinary taxes; street planked and railroad track laid. Apply to E. G. MASON, 283 Wabash-av.

HATS.

MACKENZIE, FASHIONABLE HATTER
379 Wabash-av., AND 79 W. Madison-st., cor. Jefferson, CHICAGO.
SILK HATS A SPECIALTY.

HATS.
STRYKER & CO., (The Leading Hatters of the West),
231 West Madison-st.,
Show the Largest and Best Stock of
Fashionable Hats
For Gentlemen, Youth, and Children,
IN CHICAGO.
231 West Madison.

BARNES & CO.,
THE POPULAR HATTERS,
Have opened at their New Store,
332 Wabash-av., near Congress-st.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.
Learning that a Kid Glove is being offered and sold by others in this city as the "Harris Glove," we would call the attention of our customers and the trade to the fact that none are GENUINE that are without the inside brand of
"The Harris Seamless,"
All others being imitations or of inferior manufacture.
This always reliable and justly popular glove cannot be purchased elsewhere than at
235 & 237 West Madison-st.
CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
Organs AND Melodeons
The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.
50,000
NOW IN USE.
No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Send for Price Lists.
Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.
DAILY---Steamer for Racine, Milwaukee, Pt. Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Two Rivers, at 9 o'clock a. m., Sunday excepted.
DAILY---Steamer for GRAND HAVEN, at 7 o'clock p. m., Sunday excepted.
TRI-WEEKLY---For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock p. m.
Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.
T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

Deposit Insurance
Is a new form of LIFE INSURANCE originated and just introduced by the old and popular
CHARTER OAK LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ASSETS, - $10,000,000
ORGANIZED 1850.
It is confidently recommended as far superior in all respects to any Tontine or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. Insurance on all the usual plans is offered by this Company at far lower rates than are charged by other mutual companies.
WM. H. WELLS, Agent,
Agent at Chicago, Ills.

R. W. HOSMER,
INSURANCE,
393 Wabash-av.,
REPRESENTS THE
ORIENT INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD;
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.
CONNECTICUT FIRE INS. CO., HARTFORD;
ENTIRELY NEW CAPITAL, $500,000.

Insurance Claims.
All valid claims against the PEOPLE'S INS. CO., of San Francisco, for loss by fire, or other claims, must be presented at the office of the undersigned, 503 Wabash-av., before the first of May, 1872.
A. R. GUNNISON.

Yonkers & New York Ins. Co.
Persons holding claims against this Company can collect the dividend without expense to them by calling upon the undersigned. A. WILLIAMS, 1084 Indiana-av.

WHITE AND MOURNING GOODS.

Retail Department.
White Goods.
The following have just been received, viz.:
Woven and Machine Tucking,
Tucked Skirting,
Organdies--French,
Nainsooks-- do
Bishop and Victoria Lawns,
Cambrics and Jaconets,
Swiss and Book Muslin,
Striped & Plaid Nainsooks, &c.
The most of these goods are from the very celebrated house of Jones & Co., and are unsurpassed.
J. V. FARWELL & CO.,
Monroe & Franklin-sts.

Retail Department.
Mourning Goods.
3-4, 5-4, 8-4 Cashmeres d' Escorse,
Merino Satteens, all wool,
Velours d' Nice,
Cretonnes, all wool,
Iron Grenadines,
Grenadines, with white stripes,
Florentines,
Tamises,
Byzentines,
Black Alpacas, all grades,
Crapes (Courtaulds), Crape Veils, Crape Sets, &c.
The greater part of our Black Goods are of Lubin manufacture, which are unequalled.
J. V. FARWELL & CO.,
Monroe & Franklin-sts.

GOGGLES.

GOGGLES.
GOGGLES.
GOGGLES.
Protect Your Eyes.
J. G. LANGGUTH,
OPTICIAN,
134 State-st.,
CORNER MADISON.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.
Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to
Ashland-av.
The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve.
S. J. WALKER,
No. 183 West Washington-st.

RIVERSIDE
Residence Sites for sale in this most beautiful suburb on easy terms. Roads, Walks, and Sewerage completed without assessment to purchasers, and Gas and Water at city rates. 50 ft above Lake Michigan, and 23 above the river. Affords perfect drainage and renders the place exceedingly healthy and very desirable for a home.
Apply at Office of the RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO., 706 Wabash-av.

Handsome Business Property
FOR SALE.
Handsome new store, No. 618 Madison-st., three stories and basement; Lake Superior red sandstone front; plate glass show front; two upper stories finished for residence in the most beautiful and complete style. The building was put up last summer, and is built in the most substantial and perfect manner throughout. The store and lot for sale very low until May 1. Inquire of the owners.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO.,
No. 17 South Canal-st.

A GOOD HOME
FOR SALE CHEAP.
A good two story frame house, newly refitted, with good barn, on Fulton-st., near Lincoln.
PRICE, $4,500.
$1,000 down, and balance on time to suit purchaser.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.

Four New Cottages
FOR SALE,
Corner Harrison and Paulina-sts., one block from street cars. Terms easy. Good investment for capitalists. Apply to
WALLACE & HENDERSON,
Room 9, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Six lots near Polk-st. bridge, on West Side, suitable for any large manufacturing purposes; 100 feet front on West Polk-st., corner Ellsworth, extending back to Mather-st., with frontage of 217 feet on Mather-st. Can be bought cheap. Also dock adjoining to rent.
C. H. & G. C. WALKER,
LaSalle-st., near Washington.

FOR SALE--A GREAT BARGAIN.
The splendid 3-story and basement marble front house, No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st.; has 13 rooms, beside bath room and closets; lot 25x142 feet, to an 18 foot alley. Apply at office C. H. & G. C. WALKER, LaSalle-st., rear Chamber of Commerce.

For Subdivision.
We offer several pieces of choice acre property in Hyde Park suitable for immediate subdivision. Also 250 acres at Lake Forest.
CHACE & ABELL,
336 Wabash-av.

House Wanted.
I want a house with all the modern improvements with ten or twelve rooms, on the West Side, not over one mile from Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

GLASS.

ROCK ISLAND
GLASS COMPANY
Manufacturers of
GLASS,
FOR
WINDOWS,
Store Fronts, Show Cases, &c.
The attention of Dealers generally; also PAINTERS AND BUILDERS, is directed to the superior color and fine enamelled surface of our glass.
Orders for odd sizes and shapes promptly executed.
LESTER & UPDIKE,
AGENTS.
Office and Warehouse, Taylor-st., between Clark and Griswold.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.
GRAND RETAIL OPENING.
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Introducing the latest designs in PARISIAN FASHIONS, in CARRIAGE and STREET HATS, DRESS BONNETS, &c., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, the 12th and 13th inst. We invite our former patrons, and the ladies, to our new store,
270 & 272 Wabash-av.
WEBSTER BROS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
We have removed to Field, Leiter & Co.'s Block, Market and Madison-sts., where we shall be pleased to see our customers.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS
BEEF, PORK, LARD,
Smoked Beef, Sugar-Cured Jowls, Tongues, Tripe, and Pigs' Feet.
S. W. Cor. Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

ROLAND R. LANDIS,
Counsellor at Law,
Room 11 Exchange Building cor. Clark & Washington-sts.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SALT,
217 Michigan-av., op. Tremont House.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
(Established 1845.)
REAL ESTATE & HOUSE RENTING AGENCY,
285 WEST MADISON-ST.
First-class buildings taken charge of, rented, and the rents collected. Real estate bought and sold. Property managed for non-residents.

GEO. H. FROST,
City Surveyor,
500 WABASH-AV.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. NO. 21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

FOR SALE.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS
Full Line---Choice Odors.
Our own importation.
W. A. WEED & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers Druggists' Sundries, and Fancy Goods, 519 State-st.

BOOK BINDERS' STOCK AND TOOLS
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.
Iron foundry in complete running order. Capacity, 10 tons per day. Inquire at
FORD MANUF'G CO.,
50 West Washington-st.

WANTED.

SAVINGS BANK
Charter Wanted.
Located in any of the principal cities of Illinois. Address R 33, Tribune office.

WANTED,
By a wholesale fancy grocery house now about to establish in Chicago, a practical salesman, one with good trade and long experience; none others need apply. Address, with references and location, N 61, Tribune office.

OLD
NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
DRY GOODS
324
West Madison-st.
Take Cars and Stages to Curtis-st.

IRON AND STEEL.

ROGERS & CO.,
144 Market-st.,
AGENTS FOR THE
UNION IRON COMP'Y
Buffalo, N. Y.,
(Formerly Wadsworth Iron Works),
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wrought Iron Beams and Girders, Channel, Tee and Angle Iron. Also, Union Pig Iron.

PIERSONS & CO.,
[ESTABLISHED 1790].
24 BROADWAY, 77 AND 79 NEW-ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.
Orders promptly filled from Stock for
ULSTER and BURDEN'S IRONS,
SWEDES, NORWAY, LOWMOOR,
AND BAGNALL'S IRONS.
Agents for the MANCHESTER STEEL WORKS.
Offer all descriptions from Stock of
Spring, Toe Calk, Sleigh Shoe, and Plow Steels. Best Tool and Machinery Cast Steels.

AUCTION SALES.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.
IMPORTANT ART SALE
NEW YORK, APRIL 18 & 19.
The entire Collection of FINE MODERN PAINTINGS, Statuary, Bronzes, etc., belonging to the late
MR. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
Will be sold by auction as above. This is probably the most important Art Sale ever made in this country, embracing some eighty Fine Paintings (including three which cost the owner $50,000); several pieces of Fine Statuary; a unique and magnificent clock, 11 feet high, cost the owner $3,000 gold, etc., etc. Catalogues may be had of the auctioneers,
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, New York.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1858.)
THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
SALESROOM:
69 and 71 Wabash-av
One door south of Randolph-st.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Maple Sugar.
We have in store an extra choice lot of STRICTLY PURE Maple Sugar from Michigan in two and five pound bricks.
Parties in want of the genuine article, without adulteration, can be supplied by
HAGER & SPIES,
70 West Lake-st. and 64 North Jefferson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Brick Makers.
HARD COAL SCREENINGS
For Sale at our Yards.
SOUTH SIDE---Eighteenth-st. Bridge.
NORTH SIDE---Indiana-st. Bridge.
BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
223 East Washington-st.

OH!
WHAT A CONTRAST,
Phil Sheridan out driving
A four-horse government mule team;
And the ladies out walking,
Their faces radiant with "TOILETINE."

Gold Pen Manufactory,
146 WEST LAKE-ST. Single pens made to order to suit any hand and warranted. Pens retailed at wholesale prices. Pens repointed.
WALTER THELEAVEN.

THE ACCOUNTANT'S GUIDE,
By Johnson & Kennedy, a new work just published. No bookkeeper should be without it. For sale by G. J. BISHOP, Accountant, 122 West Washington-st.

MINNESOTA AND HEALTH.
A house and lot, store and stock of goods, on the shore of the finest lake in Minnesota, offering a pleasant home, light paying business, and almost certain return to health to one threatened with pulmonary difficulty, will be sold at a moderate figure for cash if promptly applied for. For particulars write to POSTMASTER, Wayzata, Minn.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

LUMBER.
Desiring to close out our stock by the first of May we will sell in quantities at low prices. Our stock contains nearly all descriptions of Dry Lumber, Shingles, and Lath.
JILLETT & KING,
[illegible]

PRINTING.

G. B. RICHARDSON,
(Successor to W. B. Dougherty.)
JOB PRINTER
13 South Canal-st., Room 5.
Commercial Printing done promptly, in the best style, and at reasonable rates.
Orders by mail will receive careful attention.

WASHINGTON.

Chicago Whiskey Tax Refunding Bill Passed in the Senate.

The Tariff Bill Further Amended by the Ways and Means Committee.

An Attempt to be Made to Adopt the Senate Tariff Bill as a Substitute.

Bill Being Prepared to Provide for the Election of Postmasters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day, in revising the Tariff bill, amended the items of cotton thread and paper, sized, for printing, placing the former at 30 cents *ad valorem* instead of 25 cents, and advancing the rate of the latter from 20 to 30 cents, which is five cents below the present rate.

There appears, from present appearances, to be no prospects of conciliating the two wings into which the Committee are now divided, as Dawes will accept of no compromise. His disaffection towards the present Tariff bill commenced about the time the Committee was engaged on the wool question. Until then, so far as outward appearances were concerned, Dawes seemed to accord with those other members of the Committee in a liberal revision and reduction of existing duties, but the pressure of the Western manufacturers in his district proved too much for him and he chose to place himself in an antagonistic position, which he now occupies towards the entire labors of the Committee for the whole session. The only change in the situation seems to be that the Tariff bill will not be reported as early next week as was anticipated. At a meeting of the Committee to-day it was found the revision of the bill will take considerable time yet, unless some compromise is effected. Burchard will report both the Tax and Tariff bills in one bill, giving to the latter the preference. It is intimated that the line of tactics on the part of the Protectionists under Dawes' lead will, after the bill is reported, be to attempt to offer the Senate Tariff bill as a substitute. Speaker Blaine has still hopes that the Committee may be brought to amicable terms, and he is diligently laboring to that end; but there is too much stubborn material to deal with among members, to give others than himself any reasonable hope in this direction. The Senate Protectionists are in high spirits over the unfortunate squabble of the Ways and Means Committee, and leading Protection Senators assert that it ends any tariff legislation for this session. They also state that if the present Tariff bill should come over to their body, unless it is very moderate, they will amend it at all material points by incorporating provisions of their own bill.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL

has been referred to a Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, consisting of Conkling and Corbett. Both these gentlemen, as well as Senator Chandler, Chairman, are friendly to the principal features of the new bill. It will be reported to full Committee next Thursday, and it is the present intention of Mr. Chandler to get it into the Senate at an early day.

RELIEF OF HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill for the relief of the homestead settlers in the Northwest, with amendments. As passed, it provides that all pre-emption settlers in the States of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and Dakota, whose final payments have been made, shall be allowed additional time of one year in which to make proof and payment.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs had General Whittlesey and the Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Hospital before them for examination regarding money they are asking for to carry on the Bureau and Hospital. General Whittlesey said $100,000 was wanted to appoint agents in all the States of the South to pay bounties to colored soldiers. The Committee is inclined to stop this needless expense, and turn the whole matter over to the Pension Bureau, and place payments of colored soldiers on the same basis as those made to whites. An examination into the affairs of the Hospital also inclined the Committee to cut down the appropriations asked for very materially.

TO REFUND TAXES ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The Senate passed the bill which was reported from the Finance Committee to-day, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to rebate or refund the amount of internal revenue taxes paid on distilled spirits destroyed by fire or other casualty while in custody of a United States officer or bonded warehouse. It is further provided that the act shall rebate back to Jan. 1, 1868.

NEBRASKA CITY BRIDGE BILL.

The Senate passed the Nebraska City Bridge bill to-day, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at that point. It was amended in Committee so as to allow the Bridge Company to enter upon the banks of said river for a distance of seven miles, and erect and maintain breakwaters for the purpose of confining the water to a permanent channel. As amended and finally passed, all railroad companies are entitled to equal rights in passing said bridge.

REVISION OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day authorized the reporting of a bill amending and revising the present bankrupt law to a considerable extent.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.

The same Committee is engaged upon a bill providing for the election of Postmasters, and one giving Congress power to fix the tenure of a large class of officers.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The first of the new Civil Service rules, which are now being prepared by the Commissioners, will provide that, hereafter, fidelity to the Union shall be a prerequisite to any appointment to office.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to report an amendment to a Senate bill, the effect of which is to give the rank of Colonel instead of Brigadier General to the Paymaster General of the Army, and to conform with the law regulating the number of officers of the higher grade.

BILL APPROVED.

The President to-day signed the act granting right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad from Great Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet to-day considered the English note, but no conclusions of any importance were reached.

NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigating Committee met this evening. Daniel W. Richards, being sworn, testified: Is engaged in the iron business. The Tennessee engines were offered to him by Roach for $35,000, but he declined to give that price, not thinking they were worth so much. He offered $30,000 for them delivered on the dock, but did not get them.

Allred Day called. Mr. Sargent said this gentleman's name had been furnished to the Committee as one who could give information relative to the charge against Secretary Robeson as to coal. Witness then testified he had never seen the charges and never told anybody anything in connection with them. He knew nothing about the matter.

There being no other witness present, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow night, when ex-Secretary Welles will be examined.

SUNDRY EXPENSES APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Appropriation Committee to-day completed a portion of the Sundry Civil Expenses bill relating to public buildings. The estimates of the Treasury Department were substantially agreed to; amounting in all to about $2,000,000.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The *Intelligencer* says that in consequence of the representations of the British Minister, President Grant has consented to co-operate with the British Government in suppressing the slave trade in the Persian Gulf by a treaty with Great Britain. The Imaum of Muscat exercises the right of transporting domestic slaves within his own territory. The first United States man-of-war which visits Zanzibar or Muscat will ask for a termination of the provisions of the treaty.

CHICAGO REBATE BILL.

The regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the Chicago Rebate bill, forwarded yesterday to all United States Customs Collectors, do not specify in detail the building materials upon which drawbacks are permitted. That will be made the subject of future regulations. It is expected that Mr. Boutwell will interpret the words "except lumber" liberally. They may be construed to mean only rough lumber, in which event sash, doors, and other kinds of manufactured lumber will be allowed a drawback. As in the case of Portland, it is expected that pig iron, manufactured into prepared building iron and machinery used in building, will also be allowed the drawback.

THE GREER HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, in the case *ex parte* of Jefferson Greer on *habeas corpus* to the Marshal of the District of South Carolina, it came out that Greer was held under a bench-warrant for felony under the Enforcement act. The Government claims that this Court has no appellate power over Circuit Courts in criminal cases to discharge a prisoner, and cannot, therefore, interfere. Under the pending indictment, the counsel for the prisoner maintain that the 14th section of the Judiciary act authorizes this Court to exercise special appellate and corrective jurisdiction in such cases of *habeas corpus*, with the writ of *certiorari* as an adjunct to its appellant powers. Solicitor General Bristow, who opened on behalf of the United States, was followed by Stanbery for the prisoner, and was succeeded by the Attorney General. Reverdy Johnson will conclude the argument on Monday.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Samuel A. Irwin as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois, *vice* Herman Raster, resigned.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

Secretary Fish, to-day, enclosed to General Banks a telegram received yesterday from Mr. Adee, Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, as follows: *Secretary of State, Washington:* [Urgent.]

The Captain General telegraphs to the Minister of State saying that Dr. Howard's American citizenship was not alleged in the Consul's first communication; that Howard's brother had renounced foreign nationality in accepting the post of Commissioner of Police at Cienfuegos, and that Dr. Howard had no foreign papers but registered as a Spaniard. A copy of all the proceedings is to be sent to Madrid by the next mail.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

CLAIMS COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The House bill requiring a report from the Commissioners of Claims was passed.

PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the House bill passed extending the one-year term for payments on public land under pre-emption claims in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

CHICAGO BILL.

The bill was passed refunding taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by fire in bonded warehouses in Chicago and other places, since Jan. 1, 1868.

INDIAN LANDS.

A joint resolution was adopted to open negotiations with the Ute Indians, in Colorado, for the purpose of acquiring their lands.

THE ALASKA INDIANS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to give the Secretary of the Interior jurisdiction over the Indians of Alaska.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill relating to clearances of vessels engaged in the coasting trades on the lakes and Northeastern frontier.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill extending for two years from next July, the time within which States may comply with the provisions of the Agricultural College Act; also a bill appropriating $50,000 for the purchase and preparation of instruments for the proper observation of the transit of Venus. The money is to be expended under the direction of a commission composed of the Superintendent and two Professors of Mathematics of the Naval Observatory, the President of the National Academy of Sciences, and Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD TERMINUS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, by requiring the Central Pacific Railroad Company to establish the western terminus of its road on some point on the Peninsula of San Francisco.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition of the Governor and prominent citizens of New Hampshire, asking the United States to set apart the proceeds of the sales of public lands to each State in the proportion of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative, to be applied to the establishment of State Universities for the higher education of women.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASE.

At the expiration of the morning hour, unfinished business, the North Carolina election case, came up, and Mr. CARPENTER addressed the Senate in favor of giving the act to Abbott.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) argued against the motion of Mr. Abbott, and denounced the doctrine that a minority of an electing body can elect a Senator or any other officer, as unhealthy and un-American.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions in honor of the late Erastus Corning were adopted.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills, on which no separate amendment was asked, were concurred in as a whole.

The morning hour was consumed in the discussion of an amendment to extend the Capitol grounds, including collateral points of the removal of the Capitol, and of the removal of the locomotive railroad track in front of the west gate of the Capitol, and of an amendment appropriating $50,000 to perfect and carry out the proposed Civil Service reform.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, opposed the first and advocated the last. He reminded the Republican side of the House that it was their own President who, in his annual message, Dec. 5, 1870, called the attention of Congress to the necessity for Civil Service Reform, as the present system did not secure the best men. He also quoted a later message from the President, in which he asked for all the strength that Congress could give him to enable him to carry out the reform of the Civil Service, and the debate and action yesterday were strength which the Republican side of the House was giving the President. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to reject the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, which reduces the amount to $10,000, and to concur in the Senate amendment, which appropriates $50,000.

The action of the House on important amendments was as follows:

Prohibiting the publication of laws and treaties in newspapers. Negatived,—yeas, 87; nays, 94. Striking out the allowances to the Register of the Treasury for signing bonds. Negatived.

Reducing the salary of Assayer at New York from $4,500 to $3,000. Concurred in.

Appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to perfect and put in force Civil Service Reform. Reduced to $10,000—yeas, 116; nays, 88.

Extending the Capitol grounds. Concurred in—yeas, 87; nays, 86,—with a limitation of expenditure to $400,000, and a requirement that the locomotive railroad track in front of the west gate of the Capitol be removed within two years. This concluded the action of the House on the bill.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. MERRICK, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Dakota contested election case, that Mr. Armstrong, the sitting delegate, is entitled to the seat. Ordered printed.

AN UNRECORDED VOTE.

Just as the morning hour had expired, at half-past 3, and Mr. BANKS had presented some private reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. SCOFIELD rose and stated that he had voted against the amendment to extend the Capitol grounds, and that his vote had not been recorded. If it had been, there would have been a tie vote on the question.

At the suggestion of the SPEAKER, the difficulty was got over by reconsidering the vote, and taking the vote over again by yeas and nays. This time the vote resulted—yeas, 95; nays, 89; so the amendment was concurred in.

A Conference Committee was then ordered on the disagreeing votes.

MEXICAN BORDER OUTRAGES.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) offered a resolution reciting the fact of the presentment by the Grand Jury at Brownsville, Texas, declaring that since 1865 Mexican armed bands, under Mexican officers, have invaded the United States, etc., and calling on the President for information on the subject of Mexican outrages in Texas, California, New Mexico, and Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SCOFIELD remarked that the resolution read like an extract from the message of President Polk.

VETO.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President vetoing a bill for the relief of the children of John M. Baker, by allowing his salary as Acting Charge d'Affaires at Rio Janeiro in 1834. The President states that Baker never did act as such Charge d'Affaires; but, on the contrary, was expressly forbidden to enter into diplomatic correspondence with the Government of Brazil.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. MOREY, from the Committee on Mississippi Levees, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for debate only.

ILLINOIS.

Governor Palmer Rusticating—Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp—Supposed Murder—Accident—Fell Dead.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 12.—Governor Palmer is taking a short recreation on his farm in Macoupin County. He will not return to the city for a number of days. All of the bills before him have been disposed of except four, viz: in regard to arbitrations and awards; in regard to liens; concerning corporations, and one to provide for the election of Recorder of Deeds in counties having 60,000 population or more.

A kerosene lamp exploded last night in the house of Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of this city. The house was only saved from destruction by the exertions of Mrs. Springer.

There will be a special meeting in Urbana, to-morrow, of the Board of Trustees of the Industrial University, to devise some means to put the new buildings into a safe condition until next year, the failure of the General Assembly to appropriate money necessitating the discontinuance of work upon them.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, April 12.—The fireman on the freight train going east at 2 o'clock this morning, discovered the body of a man lying on the track, near this station. He pulled it away, and this morning the Coroner's Jury hastily came to the conclusion that the person had fallen from the night train and been killed. Closer examination discovered two bullet holes in his head. It was discovered that it was the body of Collin Root, of Ithica, N. Y., aged 21 years, who was on his way here to visit Elgin, and buy a farm among his Western relatives. He had deposit checks to the amount of $3,000 on his person. The theory is that he has been followed from some point and killed for his money, the robbers, perhaps, believing and knowing his object and thinking to make a haul. Two rifle shots were heard about midnight by various residents, but no attention was paid to them.

JACKSONVILLE, April 12.—Mr. John Paradise, one of the proprietors of the Illinois *Sentinel*, had an arm badly broken this afternoon by being caught in the machinery of a job printing press while the same was in motion.

Mr. John Shuff, an old and wealthy citizen of this county, fell dead in his house this morning while conversing with some friends. Supposed cause of death is apoplexy.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,400, and 900 to arrive on Saturday. Market dull but firm, and ¼c higher on common and medium, and ½c on higher grades. The quality is not so good as last week. To-day's business was nearly all with Brighton men. The market closes steady with indications of firmness till the close. Henry Rankin sold 84 extra Illinois, av 1,400, at 8½c; 50 av 1,320, at 6½c; 16, av 1,150, at $6.40. Myers & Co. 58 Illinois, av 1,300, at ...; S. Henry, 36 Illinois, av 1,150, at 6¾c; 12 common, av 1,120, at 5½c. Clark, 13 Illinois, av 1,320, 6½c; P. Eastman, 68 Illinois, av 1,270 6c; W. Thompson, 17 Illinois, 1,300, $6.30; 20, av 1,050, 6½c; M. Gallice, 18 Ohio, av 1,100, 5½c; 16, av 1,000, 5½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,500; 1,000 to arrive Saturday. Market dull, with no demand from New York and light from the East. Prices ¼c lower on all grades. Light, poor sheep not wanted. Sheared, av 75, 6½c; av 100, 7½@8c; fine wools, av ...; av 100, 9½@9½c; extra, av 110, 10c.

Calves—Receipts, 300. Market quiet with few sales. Av 120, 8c; av 130 to 140, 9@9½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000. No sales.

Canal and River Navigation.

LOCKPORT, Ill., April 11.

Owing to the low stage of water in Lake Michigan, I am compelled to reduce the draught of boats to 4 feet 6 inches.

WILLIAM THOMAS,
General Supt Illinois & Michigan Canal.

LASALLE, Ill., April 12.—The Omaha, the first loaded canalboat from Chicago this spring, with a cargo of lumber, and bound for St. Louis, passed out of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, into the Illinois River, yesterday.

FOREIGN.

The Alabama Claims Question Again up in the English Parliament.

Gladstone and Granville Make Extended Explanations.

The Course of the Government Severely Criticised in the Lords.

Mexican Raiders Cross the Rio Grande and Liberate Cattle Thieves.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Rathbone, member for Liverpool, asked whether the Government had sent, or intended to send, its counter-case respecting the Alabama Claims to the Geneva Board.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the case had been prepared and despatched to Geneva. Touching the contents of the document, he would say there was nothing relative to the claims for indirect damages. A note accompanied the case, containing a declaration on the part of the Government for the purpose of reserving all rights appertaining to the Queen in this arbitration, so that, in future, the Government would not be fettered by any implied compromise. Mr. Schenck, American Minister, had been duly informed of the course taken, and notified Lord Granville that there was no objection to it on his part. The American counter-case would be presented to the Geneva tribunal without prejudice to the rights of either party. Mr. Schenck has since informed Lord Granville that the Government of the United States concurred in the view that the presentation of a counter-case would not affect the position assumed by Great Britain on the question of indirect claims.

Mr. Disraeli wanted to have the papers produced, and asked whether Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was to resume his duties as a member of the Geneva Board.

To the latter question Mr. Gladstone replied affirmatively. He promised that the British counter-case would be laid before Parliament at an early day. He praised the House and people of England for their forbearance, and the people and Congress of the United States for refraining from attempts to embarrass the question. The last note which was sent to Washington had not been answered. When a reply was received, no one would be more willing to make the House completely acquainted with the details of the negotiations than himself.

Mr. Disraeli said he wanted to impress on the Government that the country was desirous of clearly understanding the conditions under which the Government sent its counter-case to Geneva. This very act admitted on the surface the justice of the American claim for indirect damages.

Mr. Gladstone made no further reply, but again promised that the documents would be speedily forthcoming.

Lord Granville, in the House of Lords to-night, made replies in substance the same as those of Mr. Gladstone, to questions put by Lord Stanhope. Care had been taken, he said, to so frame the counter-case and accompanying documents as to leave to Great Britain the right to withdraw from the arbitration should the differences on the subject of indirect damages not be settled.

Earl Russell thought the Government had failed to escape from the difficulty. He declared that they ought not, under any circumstances, consent to the consideration of claims for indirect losses.

Lord Russell then gave notice that on the 22d inst., he should bring in a motion for an address to the Queen praying that instructions be given that all proceedings before the arbitration at Geneva be suspended until the United States withdraw their claims for indirect damages.

The Duke of Richmond wanted to have an understanding so there would be no possibility of the Arbitrators saying to England, "You complied with the treaty; you entered your counter-case, therefore, we shall proceed to a decision."

Granville suggested that, whether the counter-case was presented or not, the Arbitrators might go on with the business of arbitration.

Lord Westbury wanted the jurisdiction of the Geneva tribunal determined.

Granville reiterated that he had been careful to put the point so that England would not be compromised in the matter of indirect claims, and that the United States Government had signified its agreement to this understanding.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that the Government had abandoned the last chance of protesting against the exercise by the Geneva Board of jurisdiction over the indirect claims, because the arbitrators might award a lump sum without specifications.

The Duke of Somerset said the Government's course seriously imperilled the country's position. The Government should have refused to present its counter case until the claims for indirect damages were withdrawn. This he declared was the intention of the nation.

Lord Penzance gathered from what Earl Granville had said that the Government was free to withdraw from the arbitration if the reply of the American Government to the noble Lord's last note persisted in the determination to present indirect claims. This, Lord Penzance concluded, was sufficient.

After remarks by Lords Denman and Calorsay, the discussion ceased.

In the House of Commons later in the evening, Sir Wilfred Lawson, member for Carlisle, moved an address to the Crown, praying that measures may be taken for the withdrawal of Great Britain from any treaty binding her to interfere with other nations by war.

After a protracted debate, the motion was negatived by a vote of 126 to 21.

Mr. Cochrane, member from the Isle of Wight, denounced the International Society, and asserted that the orders to burn Paris and massacre the hostages held by the Commune, emanated from the Central body of Internationals in London. He demanded that the Government respect the representations of other powers that England was the asylum of the Internationalists.

Mr. Eastwick member for Penryn, also protested against allowing England to become the refuge of political agitators of the world. He characterized the publications of the International Society as revolutionary and blasphemous, and declared them liable to suppression under the law.

Henry Fawcett, member for Brighton, defended the Society. Its principles were not revolutionary. It was designed to protect women and children in factories, and destroy monopolies.

Other members spoke in defence of the Trades' Unions with which it was charged the International Society was allied.

LONDON, April 12.—The *Echo* announces that it has authority for stating that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the representative of Great Britain in the Geneva arbitration, will not attend the meeting of the Board in that city on the 15th instant.

The *Times*, in an article on the Alabama claims controversy, says that the British Government will deliver its counter case at Geneva on the 15th of this month, but will not regard this act as prejudicial to its position of opposition to the American claim for indirect damages. If the United States shall not, before the tribunal is ready with its award, have abandoned the claim for consequential damages, then Great Britain will withdraw her ratification of the Treaty of Washington.

Mercury 53 in shade. Weather favorable to crops.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special despatch from Matamoras says that a party of Mexicans recently crossed the Rio Grande, during the night, went to Edinburg, broke open the jail, released three cattle thieves, and then returned to the Mexican side. The Sheriff and citizens were previously notified of an intention to release the prisoners, but made no resistance. Palacios has reported to Washington that the Texans are organizing ostensibly to prevent depredations, but really to invade Mexico. The Texans have sent to the local authorities at Brownsville a report of the depredations, requesting that it may be forwarded to President Grant.

MATAMORAS, April 12.—Advices from Camargo to the 10th, announce that Guerra has been recaptured, and is held by the Government forces under Colonel Marchaina, and that Nueva Laredo is besieged by the same forces.

A courier from Tampico reports the Revolutionists under General Noreyna in the small towns near Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, committing depredations, and, in some instances, shooting prominent citizens, who do not co-operate with them.

Generals Trevino and Quiroga's forces are reported 15 miles from Matamoras, advancing cautiously towards the city.

It is stated that a Captain and twenty men of Cortinas' command deserted to-day, crossing into Texas, and that one man was drowned in the attempt.

A rumor prevailed to-night that a portion of the National Guard at Matamoras attempted to revolt, but nothing reliable can be ascertained.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 12.—Castellar, a well-known Spanish Republican, in an address in the City of Seville, last night, said that his party aspired to the formation of the United States of Europe, and the formation of a universal republic.

THE OCEANUS DISASTER.

Further Particulars—List of Killed, Missing, and Saved, as Far as Known.

CAIRO, Ill., April 12.—The bodies of Charles Worsham, Second Clerk, and J. Dempewolf, Steward, of the Oceanus, were forwarded to St. Louis, this morning, for burial. The steamer Richmond passed the scene of the disaster last evening, but brought no additional particulars here. No opinions are given as the probable cause of the explosion, as the only survivors of the crew whose statements could be obtained were asleep at the time.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The steamer Belle of St. Louis arrived here this morning with twenty-eight survivors of the Oceanus disaster, and the bodies of seven who died on the way up. The books and papers of the steamer were lost. A complete list of the passengers and crew cannot therefore be given. The following is a list of the dead and missing and saved, as far as is known: Passengers—Dead—C. B. Huff, Covington, Ky.; J. H. Tinderman, New York; Charles Blacksmith, of Chicago. Crew—Dead—Alexander Connelly, second engineer; John Reddy, deck hand; Morgan Foley, roustabout; J. B. Stewart, fireman. Passengers—Missing—F. M. Slight, Girard, Pa.; George Bores, Lyons, Iowa; George Constable and wife, Noyes' Circus; Peter Wagoner, Mount Pleasant, Texas; Albert Johnson, Bloomington, Ill. Crew missing—Alf. Reeder, Captain; H. W. Worsham, First Clerk; Charles Worsham, Second Clerk; Harry Tripp, Pilot; John Harris, Pilot; Geo. Wiggins, Pilot; Chas. Demerewalf, Steward; Wm. O'Shea, barkeeper; Mrs. Wallace, chambermaid; Jim Johnson, fireman; Allen Cook, fireman; Henry Mogustaty, cook; Billy Helmer, second cook; Wm. Wise, porter; Chas. Burket, second steward; Ben Buck, cabin boy; Gus. Clark, texas tender; Billy Hart, deck sweeper; Mat. O'Shea, deck hand. Passengers saved—T. Johnson Jenkins, Shreveport, La.; Charles Carpenter, Portsmouth, O.; John Frey, Mount Pleasant, Tex., badly burned; Matthew Scully, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. B. Rourke, Corsicana, Tex.; O. Bloomer, Bloomington; G. F. Beatty, Henderson, Ky., badly bruised; John Noonan, St. Louis, badly burned; C. Loomis, New Carlisle, slightly burned; Frank Williams, St. Larius, Texas; Robert Chew, Junction City, Kansas, slightly burned; Joe Uake, German; John H. Martin, Belleville, Ill; Chris. Zelisdorf, Rochester, Minn; Dan McCune, Memphis; Geo. Keightly, chief engineer; Pat. Lanning, watchman; Oscar Joyce, mate, badly burned; Willis Webb, fireman; J. B. Stewart, fireman, badly burned; Forest Lanme, roustabout; John Gibbons, ditto; Martin Needham, ditto; Mike O'Neally, ditto; Henry Smith, ditto; Martin Ball, deck hand; John Ross, cabin boy; Charles Zimmer, third cook, not hurt. The bodies of Charles Worsham, second clerk, and Charles Demperwolf, steward, arrived on the Cairo Short Line, this morning, in charge of S. B. Fisher, carpenter. The dead on the boat presented a horrible appearance, the features being swollen, and many of the bodies were of the color of raw beef, the skin having been entirely scalded off. Those not otherwise named are not injured. It is stated that it was the middle of the boiler that exploded. The Engineer said that he went on watch but a few moments before the explosion, and tried six gauges, in all of which he found plenty of water. He then walked back to get a cup of coffee, and in five minutes the explosion occurred. Robert Chew, one of the proprietors of the Atlantic and Pacific Circus, saved himself by means of the plank. He thinks that George Constable and wife, circus performers, from California, and Frank State and Frank Williams, also circus men, were drowned. George Keightly, the First Engineer, who was on watch, when the explosion occurred, says the boat had just struck a bar. The engines had been stopped, and Mr. Keightly just glanced at his watch to note the time when the explosion occurred, and, with terrible force, one of the boilers was blown back to the cylinders, and the whole forward part of the boat, including the pilot house, texas, and forward state-rooms, were scattered right and left. The boat took fire instantly, and the startled and half-nude passengers that were not killed awoke to a terrible reality. But one boat was left, and that was badly broken. The officers did all they could to assist the passengers. Captain Reeder and Clerk M. Worsham gathered together the life-preservers that were left in the back part of the cabin, and distributed them to the half-distracted passengers. There were but two females on board—Mrs. Constable and the chambermaid, named Wallace.

CAIRO, Ill., April 12.—Nearly all that is known here in reference to the Oceanus disaster is to the effect that from 60 to 80 souls perished, either in the flames or the water, and that nearly all the officers and crew are lost. Captain Alf. Reeder and the First Clerk were burned. So was Harry Tripp, one of the pilots. Another pilot (Wiggins) was drowned. The Second Clerk was drowned, and was picked up by his brother, Charles Worsham, of the steamer H. M. Shreve. The Belle of St. Louis, going up, picked up 36 persons, six of whom died before reaching Cape Girardeau. It is impossible to get a list of the saved now, as the boat is a total wreck, the books and records and everything else being destroyed. This is absolutely all that is known in Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Various statements have been made during the day, by surveyors of the Oceanus' disaster, but they relate almost entirely to personal experience, and throw little or no light on the cause of the explosion. The bodies brought up by the steamer Belle of St. Louis, will be held for inquest. Those of the wounded not able to take care of themselves have been taken charge of by the city, and sent to hospitals. Most of the passengers remain here. One of the pilots states that it would have been impossible for the steamer to ground at the point where the explosion took place, as asserted by Geo. Keithley, first engineer.

NEW YORK.

Gould's System of Erie Accounts Hard to Unravel.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

NEW YORK, April 12.

STOCKS.

The money market was sensibly easier to-day. During the early hours call loans ranged from 1-32 to 1-16 per diem, but just previous to 3 o'clock money was offered in greater abundance, and there was a decline to 7 per cent, with exceptional loans very late at 6 and 5 per cent. This movement was looked upon with some suspicion, but nevertheless had a tendency to rescue the stock market from a dull and unsettled condition, and impart a little life to share speculation. The advance in prices ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent, with a reaction from the highest point late in the day. During the extreme depression yesterday, considerable amounts of stocks were bought by parties not in close sympathy with any bull movements, and, this afternoon, these same parties were quietly supplying the market at the advance, thereby making a nice turn. The market at the close lost the firmness occasioned by the increased ease in money, and prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent from the highest point of the afternoon.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was firm at 109½ for prime bankers' 60-days' sterling, and 110 to 110½ for sight.

THE GOLD MARKET

was strong and higher this afternoon, closing at 110¼ to 110½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds firmer. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101⅞@102; Union Pacific firsts, 90⅞@91⅛; land grants, 80½@81; incomes, 85@85¼.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour less active, but, with limited receipts, most holders are firm. Local dealers are disposed to purchase sparingly. No. 2 and superfine less plenty and firm. At the close the market was quiet for most grades, but steady. Wheat firm, but shippers hold off. Unfavorable news from Liverpool checks inquiry. The market was very quiet at the close, easier for spring, and tame for winter.

PORK

very quiet, but held higher generally.

[To the Associated Press.]

ERIE SHARES APPROPRIATED BY GOULD.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The *Times* says it is believed that some $52,000,000 worth of Erie shares have been issued by Jay Gould, but in such a loose manner that they cannot be traced. They were, it is said, first issued in the shape of convertible bonds, which bonds were passed over to Smith, Gould & Martin, which firm converted them into stock shares. The receipts from the sale of the stock were entered in the Erie books among the general business receipts. Vice President Diven says the confusion arising from such a system of accounting is so great that it will require considerable time to unravel the threads.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Rosalie Liblin, for adjudicating the Hercules Life Assurance Society a bankrupt, has been dismissed.

Some of the Japanese Embassy were spectators of the proceedings in the United States Court to-day.

RAILROAD SCHEMES.

A number of prominent movers in the Central Underground Railway held a meeting to-day, and denounced the scheme of underground transit proposed by Commodore Vanderbilt. Some three and a half millions were added to the stock of the Company, for the purpose of aiding in a plan for new lines for communication between this city and the East.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY COMPANY.

It is rumored that the Staten Island Ferry Company is about being thrown into bankruptcy.

THURSDAY'S TUG EXPLOSION.

Only one of the killed by the explosion of the tug Davenport, at the Cunard dock, yesterday,—James Caulfield,—has been recovered up to this afternoon. Efforts are being made for the recovery of the remaining 5. The Davenport was known to be an utterly worthless craft. The explosion is attributed to a lack of water in the boiler, owing to the negligence of the engineer and fireman, who were witnessing a dog-fight on one of the barges.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The Central Underground Railroad has passed the Assembly—75 to 34.

DIED.

Dr. James W. Powell, oculist, formerly Grand Secretary of the Free-Masons of this State, died to-day.

FRENCH WAR CLAIMS FUND.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars have been collected in this country toward the payment of the French war claims, and deposited in one of the trust companies here.

BULLOCK'S RECORD.

The Committee of the Georgia Legislature has commenced its investigation here into the financial acts of ex-Governor Bullock.

ANOTHER BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANY.

A petition has been filed in the United States Court for the involuntary bankruptcy of the Market Fire Insurance Company for failing to pay its losses by the Chicago fire.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The Yale alumni of New York hold a meeting on Tuesday evening relative to the coming election of Fellows of the College corporation.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts of the week from all ports, 34,879 bales; last year, 83,963 bales; total to date, 2,505,602 bales; last year, 1,166,547 bales. Exports for the week, 33,604 bales; last year, 81,684 bales; total to date, 1,662,543 bales; last year, 2,551,354 bales. Stock, 569,485 bales; interior towns, 58,051 bales; last year, 69,237 bales. At Liverpool, 803,000 bales; last year, 813,000 bales. Afloat for Great Britain, 173,000 bales; last year, 330,000 bales.

THE BANK DEFAULTER.

The lawyer who went to Montreal to bring the defaulter, Conklin, of the Market Savings Bank, of this city, reports that, notwithstanding he had extradition papers, the case of Conklin was decided in court, on Wednesday, to be one which was not included under the extradition treaty, and, consequently, there is no hope of having Conklin punished here.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The passage in the State Senate of the repeal of the act of 1871, by which the city authorities have power, in case of need, to draw upon lakes of neighboring counties for a water supply, threatens the city with a water famine on the approach of the warm season. The Croton system is not equal to storing more than a twenty days' supply, and the dry spring has rendered the Croton very uncertain. The Department of Public Works is urging the necessity of legislative action in the premises.

A NEW OIL EXCHANGE.

An organization of the New York Oil Exchange was formally effected yesterday.

END OF A STRIKE.

The strike of journeymen painters in Brooklyn has terminated, the employers having acceded to the demand for eight hours and $3 a day.

ANOTHER EIGHT-HOUR STRIKE.

The plumbers and gasfitters have resolved to strike for eight hours and $4 a day. They now get $3.75 for ten hours' work.

"Davis and Curtin."

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register.

The whole Democratic party of the Nation, together with a formidable number of Liberal Republicans, are doing their utmost to develop and strengthen the Cincinnati movement. Their efforts are constantly interfered with by a squad of irresponsible parties around Washington. Every day despatches are being sent along the line telling what that squad is proposing. The instrumentalities resorted to to crystalize the movement around their thing are of such a character, are so full of misrepresentations, that we deem it our duty to state, for the good of success and the cause, that they represent no one but themselves.

On yesterday despatches were sent that Democrats were presenting an ultimatum in Davis and Curtin to the Liberals. Among the Democrats named was the Hon. George H. Pendleton, whom we think we sufficiently understand to state that he has too large a brain to do so foolish a thing. He doubtless is in this truly great movement for Reform, and knows that any attempt to crystallize the movement by Democrats around any man could only injure it. Other prominent names are presented in this connection, which we are sure are totally unauthorized.

Day after day despatches are being sent that Mr. Trumbull is for Mr. Davis, and thinks him the strongest man. Mr. Trumbull is one of the great representatives of a great movement. His associates in this grand battle for Reform are among the brightest minds of the Nation; any one of whom would dignify the Presidential office and elevate the country. An indecent effort on his part to thrust forward his own friend, in his own State, is the last act Mr. Trumbull would be guilty of. All such despatches emanate from the squad, injure the movement, and destroy the chances of the great and good man they are attempting to make President.

In our own State, a movement has just been inaugurated by the leading characters of the Republican party, which will give irresistible force to the Reform movement. The Democratic people of the State of Illinois intend to support the men they present, and do not intend that their councils shall be disturbed by squads of cross-roads politicians in or outside of Washington City.

Nova Scotia Items.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—A rainstorm is producing heavy freshets, which have done great damage to roads, bridges, and lumber, throughout Nova Scotia. The Western Railway track, near Windsor, is eight feet under water. Trains cannot run. Steamship Alhambra, which sailed for Boston, had to return, weather being too thick.

Steamer Lady Head returned to-day from the wreck of the Docian. She reports that the vessel is broken into three pieces. Some broken cases of goods were floating round, and divers were employed fishing up the remainder. Only a quarter of the cargo is expected to be saved, and that in a damaged condition.

CLOTHING.

NEW STORE, NEW STOCK, LOW PRICES.

FULL LINE OF

CLOTHING

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Adapted to the wants of everybody.

E. W. BETTS,

324 and 326 State-st.

FOOT OF CONGRESS.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

Call the attention of buyers to their large stock of Haydole's Hammers, Blood's Hatchets, Ohio Tool Co.'s Planes, Shelf Hardware, Wheeling Nails, Fence Wire, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, Agricultural Tools, Etc., Etc.

We are Headquarters for the

Genuine Batcheller Forks.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

57 West Lake-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE

Commercial National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

APRIL 4, 1872.

On and after this date (until our new office on the northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. is completed) the office of this Bank will be at the First National Bank Building, corner of State and Washington-sts.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Important Notice to Importers.

Arrangements are now perfected which enables the Grand Trunk Railway to receive goods from the ship's side in Montreal and other places, and transport them to Chicago in through cars and in BOND without the usual delay incident to the importation of goods at the frontier ports. Importers will please consign their goods to the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal. For other information apply at the Company's office, 90 Market-st., Chicago.

April 9. F. A. HOWE, Agent.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF HEALTH, CHICAGO, April 10, 1872.

All owners of property in the burnt district where contents of privy vaults are not removed are hereby notified to remove the same within 20 days from the date hereof, or suit will be commenced immediately thereafter. By order of the Board.

J. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial package free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 25 1872.

The Annual Meeting

of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March, instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

LAKE FOREST

Lots for sale on easy terms.

M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, 326 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HILL & WILLIAMS,

Builders & General Contractors

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hydraulic Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Bath Brick, Chimney Tops, Hot and Cold Air Flues, Grate and Boiler Tile, Drain Tile, Sewer Builders' Supplies, and

VITRIFIED CLAY SEWER PIPE.

Having the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE sale in the city of Chicago of the celebrated Sewer Pipe of the following manufacturers:

Akron Sewer Pipe Co., of Akron, O.

Camp, Cooke & Co., of Cuyahoga Falls, O.

Clark, White & Co., of Utica, Ill.

Jackson Fire Clay Co., of Jackson, Mich.

Joliet Mound Co., of Chicago, Ill.

Complete assortment always on hand and will be sold at the lowest market price.

Send for Price List. Offices and yards,

NO. 3 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

NO. 221 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

The Niagara Elevating Co.,

CAPITAL, $250,000.

THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest. JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.

Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transshipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads or for sale. OFFICE NO. 5, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

ALEX. DRAKE,

PAINTING AND CALSOMINING,

178 West Madison-st.

P. & J. CASEY,

At the old stand, 41 and 43 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.), between Lake and Randolph-sts. Carpets, furniture, bedding, counters and show-cases, for sale cheap.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

New Art Gallery

ON THE WEST SIDE.

RIDER & BARNARD,

335 West Madison-st.,

Are prepared to do everything in the line of ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY. Particular attention given to copying and enlarging old pictures. Also architectural and landscape photography.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. E. WEBBER is admitted a partner with me in the business, to date from Feb. 1st.

JOHN N. FRANCIS.

DRY GOODS.

Retail.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

W. Madison and Aberdeen-sts.

SUITS.

Black and Fancy Silk Suits,
Japanese Silk Suits,
Poplin Suits,
Mohair Suits,
Pongee Suits,
Grass Cloth Suits,
Brown Linen Suits,
Blay Linen Suits,
Victoria Lawn Suits,
Swiss Muslin Suits,
Swiss Muslin Polonaise,
Swiss Muslin Overskirts.

These goods are offered by us in great variety and at extra popular prices.

HOSIERY.

We invite special attention to our line of English and French Lisle Thread and Real Balbriggan Goods; also, very choice designs of ladies' Embroidered Hose, and a complete assortment of Misses' Balbriggan and English 4 Thread Hose, in extra lengths.

DRESS GOODS.

Silk-Serges in plain and stripes, Irish, French, Japanese, and Brussels, Poplins in all the new shades, Velours for suits in new shades, Alexis and Nilsson Cloths, Mohairs in fashionable colors, Tasso Linen for suiting, entirely new, together with upwards of forty other varieties of desirable Dress Goods, and all descriptions of Mourning Goods.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE

INTENSE COLD

Of the Winter, we have so far completed our New Building as to be able to return to our old stand,

45 & 47 Lake-st.,

In time for the Spring Trade, where we may be found with a full stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE

AND

CARRIAGE GOODS,

Which we offer to the Trade on our usual favorable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

HAYDEN & KAY.

Chicago, March 30, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIGS Do Not Grow on Thistles. FROM GOOD SEEDS ONLY CAN GOOD VEGETABLES BE OBTAINED. THE OLD & WELL KNOWN CHICAGO DEPOT LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS CHA'S JOHNSON JR 32 W. WASHINGTON ST. A CATALOGUE

1-3 Your Life

IS SPENT IN BED.

The greatest comfort is obtained by using

PETERS' IMPROVED

Woven Wire Mattress

WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 224 W. Madison-st.

E. MONEUSE & DUPARQUET'S

"MARACAIBO"

Coffee Urns!

For Hotels and Restaurants, heated by steam or gas.

JUST ARRIVED.

M. W. & F. LESTER, Sole Agents,

1068 & 1070 State-st., near Twenty-third

CHICAGO VIEWS.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER,

309 West Randolph-st.,

publish the largest assortment of Views in the city. Strangers and others wishing anything in this line, take the Randolph or Madison-st. cars, and get off at Carpenter-st.

We publish the popular "Combination" and Barnard's "Artistic" Views, wholesale and retail.

Will remove to 335 West Madison-st., May 1.

Metal Engraved Signs

HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs,

91 Duane-st., New York.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Stone! Stone!

THE CELEBRATED

JOLIET STONE

Is now offered for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Every kind of Dimension Stone, Window Caps and Sills, Water Table, Steps, Platforms, Vault Covers, every species of Flagging, Monument Bases, and all kinds of Marble Yard stock, constantly ready for shipment.

This Stone Excels All Others.

W. A. STEEL,

Successor to SANGER & STEEL, Joliet, Ill.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

INSURANCE.

Chicago and Eastern Insurance

Claims bought at the highest market price at 92 West Washington-st., Room 2. Also insurance placed in the Michigan State, and the most reliable companies in the country.

WANTED.

WANTED.

In a grain office a lad about 16 years of age. Must be intelligent, active, well recommended, and reside with his parents. Apply by mail only to

HUGH McLENNAN & CO.,

70 North Clinton-st.

DRESS GOODS.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

329 W. Madison-st.

$1.75 Seamless Kid Gloves for $1 at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Fine Human Hair Switches at half the usual prices at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Great bargains in Ladies' Silk Bows and Ties, the latest styles, from 25c each up, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Splendid assortment of Real and Imitation Lace Collars, the newest shapes, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Job lot of Lace Collars at 20 cents each, very cheap, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

The cheapest Ribbons in the city at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Corsets in large variety, very cheap, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Large lot Gents' and Ladies' Merino Underwear, reduced from $1.50 to $1, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

The largest and cheapest stock of Ladies and Children's Hosiery at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Job lot Gents' British Half Hose, $2 doz, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Finest and largest line of French Striped Ottoman Shawls opened this season at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

No Japanese Silks in this market compare in variety, style, and cheapness to those at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

329 West Madison-st.,

Opposite Aberdeen-st.

WATCHES.

American WATCHES

THE BEST.

PRICES REDUCED!

ELGIN WATCHES, Best Silver Cases, $20 to $70

ELGIN WATCHES, 18 kt. Gold Cases, $70 to $140

U. S. STEM AND KEY-WINDERS, Silver, $16.50 to $356

U. S. STEM AND KEY-WINDERS, Gold, $65 to $500

HOWARD, Gold, $125 to $375

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

384 WABASH-AV.,

And 247 WEST MADISON-ST

MUSICAL.

Dr. Lowell Mason's

SONG GARDENS!

Have an immense sale. Each book complete in itself, but one naturally succeeds the other in a School Course. The books are

Perfect Mines of Valuable Materials for Music Teachers.

This Song Garden. (Song Garden 1st Book). Is for the little ones. Here are Simple Elements, Easy Exercises, about 250 Tunes, many of them the very sweetest Flowers of Melody. Price 50 cts.

The 2d Song Garden. (Song Garden 2d Book). Lowell Mason's Celebrated Elements. 250 Exercises and Rounds in the "Practical Course." 175 Songs. 70 Sacred Tunes. Price, 80 cts.

The 3d Song Garden. (Song Garden 3d Book). Resume of the Elements. Musical Catechism. Vocal Culture (with plates). 85 Exercises and Solfeggios. 200 2, 3 and 4 part Songs and Glees. Price, $1.00.

The above Books sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GOOD-BYE, SWEETHEART!"

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 & 551 Broadway, New York,

Publish this Day:

"Good-Bye, Sweetheart!"

BY

RHODA BROUGHTON.

Author of "Red as a Rose is She," "Cometh Up as a Flower," etc.

One vol., 8vo, paper covers, price 75 cents.
" " 12mo, cloth, price $1.50.

"Good-Bye, Sweetheart!" is certainly one of the brightest and most entertaining novels that has appeared for many years. The heroine of the story, Lenore, is really an original character, drawn only as a woman could draw her, who had looked deeply into the mysterious recesses of the feminine heart. She is a creation totally beyond the scope of a man's pen, unless it were the pen of Shakspeare. Her beauty, her wilfulness, her caprice, her love, and her sorrow, are depicted with marvellous skill, and invested with an interest of which the reader never becomes weary. Miss Broughton, in this work, has made an immense advance on her other stories, clever as those are. Her sketches of scenery and of interiors, though brief, are eminently graphic, and the dialogue is always sparkling and witty. The incidents, though sometimes startling and unexpected, are very natural, and the characters and story, from the beginning to the end, strongly enchain the attention of the reader. The work has been warmly commended by the press during its publication, as a serial, in APPLETONS' JOURNAL, and, in its book-form, bids fair to be decidedly the novel of the season.

D. A. & CO. HAVE NOW READY,

NEW EDITIONS OF

COMETH UP AS A FLOWER, - Price 60 cts.
NOT WISELY, BUT TOO WELL, " 60 cts.
RED AS A ROSE IS SHE, " 60 cts.
" " " " " 12mo, cloth, price $1.50.

Send free by mail to any address in the United States, on receipt of price.

GOOD-BYE SWEETHEART

Is certainly one of the brightest and most entertaining novels that has appeared for many years. The heroine of the story, Lenore, is really an original character, drawn only as a woman could draw her, who had looked deeply into the mysterious recesses of the feminine heart. She is a creation totally beyond the scope of a man's pen, unless it were the pen of Shakspeare. Her beauty, her wilfulness, her caprice, her love, and her sorrow, are depicted with marvellous skill, and invested with an interest of which the reader never becomes weary. Miss Broughton, in this work, has made an immense advance on her other stories, clever as those are. Her sketches of scenery and of interiors, though brief, are eminently graphic, and the dialogue is always sparkling and witty. The incidents, though sometimes startling and unexpected, are very natural, and the characters and story, from the beginning to the end, strongly enchain the attention of the reader. The work has been warmly commended by the Press during its publication in Appletons' Journal, and, in its book form, bids fair to be decidedly the novel of the season. Ready on Wednesday, the 10th, in two editions, 8vo., paper covers, at 75 cents, and 1 vol., 12mo, 437 pages, $1.50.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

The following choice lot of Furniture, consisting of 2 Walnut Chamber Sets, complete, and 1 splendid Oak Diningroom set, Sideboard, Extension Table, and 12 Chairs, upholstered in green leather; all of which were bought in Anvery since the fire. A liberal discount from present prices will be allowed for cash. Can be seen at 545 Twenty-fifth-st. this day.

DOLLY VARDEN GOODS.

Wholesale.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Have just received a line of New and Beautiful Dolly Varden Goods in Percales, Lawns, Calicoes, Jaconets, Organdies, Delaines, and Repps, at Extra Popular Prices.

31 and 33 South Canal-st., 25 to 31 West Washington-st.

The same goods may also be found at our Retail House, corner W. Madison and Aberdeen-sts., at very low prices.

MUSICAL.

E PIANOS

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

81 16th-st., near Wabash-av.

Second-hand Pianos, $125 to $275.

New Rosewood Pianos, $250 to $300.

Fine Reed & Sons' Pianos, $325 to $375.

Splendid Chickering Pianos for $475.

Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

WHITE STAR LINE

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full powered steamships; the six largest in the world—OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, 5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from $1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 274 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

INMAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

Sail twice a week between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. Through tickets to or from New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Gothenburg, Malmo, Antwerp, Havre, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Christiania, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, and all principal points in the United States and Europe. The attention of parties wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, is invited to this advertisement.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agt., 32 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, for sale.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.

Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 21 West Madison-st., Chicago.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, &c.

Have a large and desirable stock of the above goods, which they offer to the trade at low prices.

Nos. 14 & 16 East Madison-st.,

NEAR WABASH-AV.

FINANCIAL.

Corn Exchange National Bank,

Of Chicago.

APRIL 8, 1872.

On and after this date (until our new office in the Chamber of Commerce is completed), the office of this bank will be at the southeast corner of Washington and Market-sts. ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 76 South Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, April 2, 1872.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 20th instant for the bonds of Cook County, as follows:

For $300,000 to be delivered on the 25th of this month.

For $400,000 to be delivered on the 25th of June next.

These bonds are sold by direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and are a part of the issue of $1,500,000 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its present session; will be issued in denominations of $1,000, with coupons attached, will run twenty years, interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New York, where the principal is also payable. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

The present indebtedness of Cook County is less than $1,500,000. The last valuation for taxation was something over $100,000,000, so that this issue of bonds is not only within the Constitutional limit, but $400,000 of the proceeds is to be applied to pay present indebtedness, there can therefore be no better security offered to capitalists.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of above sums, and will be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for acceptance or rejection.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Treas.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Sealed proposals, with copy of this notice attached, will be received by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the construction and finish, and furnishing of all materials for the erection of a story on the city building, on the Reservoir Lot, corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., including all masonry, plastering, carpenter and joiner work, painting, glazing, and roofing, fittings, and all work required in order to fully complete and finish said story for delivery and use in sixty days from date of contract, including all extras, according to plans and specifications at the offices of L. C. Welsh & Co., Architects, Room 18, Rice's Building, Dearborn-st. Proposals may be for all or any part of said work and materials, the same to be filed with the County Clerk of Cook County, on or before the 18th day of April, 1872. Individual names of all firms must be given, the Committee reserving the right to reject any and all proposals. The party to whom the contract shall be awarded will be required to give bond with sufficient security for the full performance thereof.

S. ASHTON, JOHN CRAWFORD, Com. on Public Buildings.

Chicago, April 12, 1872.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park and Saturday, April 20, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall in Hyde Park, for the construction of a wooden pile bridge across the Calumet River, at a point where the dividing line between the Town of Hyde Park and the Town of Calumet crosses said river (generally known as Dalton's Bridge.)

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Samuel S Greeley, Esq., Room 12, 304 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Proposals to be directed to "C. M. Cady, President," and indorsed "Proposals for Dalton's Bridge."

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

DANIEL HEALEY, Supt of Public Works.

Hyde Park, April 9, 1872.

Northern Pacific R.R.

Proposals for Dredging the Inner Harbor of Duluth, Minn.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office, Northern Pacific Railroad, Duluth, UNTIL NOON OF TUESDAY, APRIL TWENTY-THIRD, for Dredging in the Inner Harbor.

The amount of work to be done this season will be as much as FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND CUBIC YARDS.

Bids will be received in two ways—

First—Per dredging per cubic yard.

Second—Per day of ten hours, the contractor furnishing machines, appliances, and performing the work.

For further information apply to Col. WM. B. GAW, Resident Engineer, Duluth.

By order of Hon. J. Gregory Smith, President.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

Duluth, Minn., April 6, 1872.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

House Rock Springs—Relics of the Aztecs.

Wolves—News of the Chicago Fire—Snow-Storm.

Winter-Quarters — Kanab — The Mormons—A Dance—The Pa-Utes.

What the Expedition Is Doing—Major Powell and Professor Thompson.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CAMP NEAR KANAB, UTAH TERRITORY, Feb. 4, 1872.

At House Rock Springs, where my last communication left us, latitude and longitude were calculated by Professor Thompson, and field-notes, maps, etc., were completed. The situation proved a pleasant one in comparison with boat-life on the Colorado.

HOUSE ROCK SPRINGS.

Nov. 9.—House Rock Springs, so named by the Indians, is a singular depression in the plain. It lies midway between the Colorado River and the Town of Kanab. To the east is the line of cliffs running to the Paria; westward, extends the Buckskin Mountains, or, more properly speaking, the Kaibab Plateau. Hemmed between, is a valley, 25 or 30 miles long by 2 in width. Pines and cedars cluster thickly; their green foliage pleasantly relieves the bare and desolate walls that tower above. Under the lee of the cliffs, our tent is pitched. A spring gushes out from the rocks near, and crosses down a winding gulch. Although surrounded by a dreary and almost impassable desert, we find that here we have been preceded by the

ANCIENT AZTECS.

Evidence of their occupation everywhere abound; broken pottery, arrow-heads, and stone implements are plentifully strewn about. To beguile the time, now hanging heavily on our hands, two of us started out on a tour of observation. Found ruins of Indian houses, built of wood; explored caves in the cliffs, and obtained many interesting relics. The walls of these natural dwellings are begrimed with smoke, and their exterior is adorned with picture-writing. Indian [illegible] these specimens of Moquis art, the ancient [illegible] were inferior in design and execution to the modellers of their table-wares. The fragments of earthen vases, plates, and pitchers are often curiously colored and skilfully fashioned. Here the persecuted, but peace-loving, people must have lived unmolested. Their mournful story is vividly brought to mind as we peer inquisitively into their long-deserted habitations, and carelessly tread where they have devoutly worshipped.

To replenish our larder, a steer had been sent down from Kanab. Andy, our clever caterer, and usually an excellent shot, succeeded in wounding the animal, and sending him off on a wild flight up the valley. Riley gave chase on horseback, caught the runaway with lasso dextrously thrown, and brought the captive back. These mountain-men are skilled in frontier art, and handle cord and bridle with a skill suggestive of the peerless horsemanship of the Mexicans. Messrs. Thompson, Steward, Jones, Riley, and Beaman soon left for the settlements, leaving our party in temporary camp to four men, and as many horses.

Hunting-excursions diverted us for a time. Specimens of various sorts, and an occasional rabbit, usually filled the game-bag. Huge crows, or California vultures, constantly hover about, but keep discreetly out of rifle-shot.

WOLVES

are perpetually prowling around. We have tried many plans to obtain a lupine robe, but the wary coyotes seem to prefer to wear their musky coats themselves, particularly these frosty nights. On our excursions in the valley, or among the cliffs, they invariably elude our search. One fearless fellow came coolly to the spring to drink, and was twice, but vainly, fired at. Bishop made a pen, fixed a bait, and set a pistol therein. When "jerking" our meat, we watched in turn through the night to keep off the "varmints." While nodding over the fire, the pistol suddenly exploded, the pen shook, and we rushed to the trap to capture the prize at last. The bait was gone, and the thief as well. Setting the snare with more caution, a brace of wolves were finally caught and disrobed. The Captain hung up his trophies to dry, but the coyotes soon turned the tables on him. One of the victims of the trap, missing his coat, sent for it, and the next morning the robe was gone.

The horses, wandering at will, have to be driven up to water once a day, often requiring long journeys to find them. They graze unharmed, while the hungry, snapping curs bark, and chatter, and howl around them.

Nov. 17.—While waiting here, our mail was brought in, and we learned for the first time the particulars of the

CHICAGO FIRE.

The accounts speak of a world-wide sympathy, substantially expressed. I doubt if the news produced anywhere a profounder sensation than in our little community. Living, for months together, in a country as desolate as Sahara, and as secluded as the North Pole, we can only catch, at intervals, echoes, faint and far, from the world without. Such a roar as the burning of a great city in the time of peace, suddenly saluting our astonished ears, is bewildering indeed. Chicago was, in a certain sense, the personal property of nearly every Western man. We knew all the lions, talked familiarly of the noted personages, and were well up in the past history and future projects of the city. We always took our friends to see the sights, and talked to them patronizingly of the superiority of Chicago over all other towns. Now, it is largely effaced from the map; the old, familiar places are gone; and, with the Chicago of the future, we must make a new acquaintance. Perhaps, like Rome, its greatness is past, and, when our party returns, if fortune favors, we will have to cross the river by ferry, and will find the odorous polecat again sporting in his ancient haunts, where Lake and State streets once teemed with toil and traffic. Rather than have the accident occur, we would have parted with "the old arm-chair" at auction, or have let "the moss-covered bucket" fall in the well.

DULL DAYS.

Nov. 22.—A party out among the cliffs gathered some "tamarind," which adds to the flavor of our improvised cigars. High winds and sharp weather; thermometer at zero; during the night, ravens, flying overhead, croak hoarsely. Their dismal notes would drive a lover of Poe's execrable fowl into an ecstacy of melancholy. As the temperature moderates, the rains begin; dark masses of cloud rest on the Kaibab, and mutter threateningly. The coyote's cry, the wind's ceaseless moanings, and the drip of the sullen rain upon our tent, present cheerful subjects for meditation to a quartette of growling explorers, storm-bound in an obscure valley.

The artist, inspired with culinary zeal, made a ginger-cake, to keep the "rogues all warm." The vile compound made us all ill.

On clear nights, a peculiar phenomenon attracts our attention; a lunar bow stretched from the cliffs to the plateau—an arch of silver, spanning the valley—forms a rare and beautiful sight.

The dull routine of in-door life proving wearisome, we sally forth, climb the imprisoning walls, and are treated to some fine views of a

SNOW-STORM ON THE PLATEAU.

Over the wide wastes, the clouds are gathered, and, from out their misty folds, showers of flakes fall furiously. Snow images stand silent and motionless here and there. Over the white, desolate plain, the winds keep feathery piles; while, in House Rock Valley, with its parks of evergreens, it is raining. Although in a southern latitude, the season seems unusually cold, the thermometer frequently indicating the freezing point. To keep our camp-fire brightly burning, trees are cut down, split with blasts of gunpowder, and then hauled in to roast. One of the men thought it easier to roll fallen cedars over the cliffs than to drag the wood overland. Standing in the [illegible] we watched the experiment [illegible] the wall the patentee of the invention clambered, and soon dry trunks came whirling, clattering down, falling with a crash. As a method of obtaining stove-wood for a match-factory, or wooden-toothpick establishment, the result was a brilliant success. Pine splinters proved [illegible] long, however, on a camp-fire. The cold increases as the sun goes down, and the snow now reaches us, driving drifts about the tent and through the valley. The oft-replenished fire burns cheerily, and throws far around a ruddy light. By midnight the storm is over. One by one the stars come out, and at last the moon. The light glistens on the ermine-clad cedars that line the top of the old Kaibab; descending lower and lower, the darkness recedes as the silver bars widen, and now the parks are lighted up for the fairies.

Our slumbers that night were suddenly and rudely broken by a loud report near the tent. An Indian night attack suggested itself to all, as each man grasped rifle or pistols, and awaited the onset. After a long silence we ventured out, and found that a huge mass of rock had been detached from the cliffs above, and fallen at our very feet. The avalanche was well aimed, but we escaped.

Dec. 2.—Many and many a time we go to the top of a hill commanding a wide outlook, and cast anxious glances up the trail leading to the settlements. As darkness settled over camp, Riley's well-known shout, and a clatter of horse's hoofs, were most welcome sounds. He brought mail and rations, and stores of fruit; all quite acceptable.

Dec. 4.—Off for

WINTER-QUARTERS.

The route leads up the valley for two miles, and then ascends to the Kaibab plateau. We pass groves of cedars, clumps of pine; slip down steep gulches, and toil up difficult heights, until we gain the summit at last, 1,500 feet from the sandy levels below. At 4 o'clock we cross the "Big Gully," and camp for the night. Next day, after a long hunt for the horses, we are again on the march. From the summit of Kaibab, leagues of rock and sand, cliff and ravine, are inclosed within the wide horizon. To the west Mt. Trumbull lifts high in air its giant form; in the east, we see another peak, not named for ears polite, with rounding summit, and flanked by a mountain known as "Scoop-in-Paw." Scattered about are buttes and crags, and, at intervals, ranges of hills. In the distance, the Vermilion cliffs marked the site of Kanab. Even these lifeless landscapes are interesting, and the toilsome travel exhilirating, in the glorious air. We dismounted and led the animals down the plateau, and struck across a valley to some springs 15 miles away. As the sun was disappearing behind the cliffs to our left, we turned a bend in the dry canon we were following, when a voice from some one hitherto unseen cried out, "Turteen Aigles! this way, gentlemen," and before us stood Jack Hiller, with two companions. Here the main body of the expedition was encamped. Found quite a lively party. Powell and Thompson, the chiefs, and their respective retainers, occupy tents pitched near the springs. Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Thompson recently arrived from Salt Lake City, where they have been spending the summer. The ladies evidently possess the spirit and pluck of veteran voyagers. The journey hither is, at the best of seasons, a difficult one, over 500 miles of desert, through canons, across streams, and along ridges beset with loose and slippery rock. The party encountered severe storms of snow, killed a horse, and experienced some perilous adventures. The Major's little daughter accompanied the expedition, and is the principal personage in camp-circles. Another noted member of the little colony is "Fuz." Fuz is a little, shaggy, meditative dog, that studied life and character at Normal University. When his mistress started for Salt Lake City, the pet was left with friends in Illinois, but was subsequently shipped by express to the Utah Capital. Thence by wagon, he has travelled to this extreme limit of civilization. He has the air and manner of a cosmopolitan.

Plans for the winter being matured, work was apportioned, the party divided in two grand divisions, and a general advance ordered. I followed the banner of Thompson, and, with our quota of men, we were soon *en route* for a new camp, with baggage-wagon, riding and pack animals, tents, blankets, camera, and scientific instruments. Our tents were pitched three miles from Kanab, and a short distance from a road leading to the town. Water, the first requisite, and rather a scarce commodity here, is supplied by a little creek, 200 yards away. Above us, a hill slopes sharply; a few cedars stand about.

In crossing the creek with the wagon, the horses stopped to drink, and the vehicle meanwhile sank deep in the quicksand over which the waters run. No country for wheels is this.

Succeeded finally in getting wagon safely to the settlement. Here is a ration-house for the expedition, from which we obtain supplies as needed.

KANAB

is an Indian word meaning willow. It is also a frontier village, containing about 600 inhabitants. The houses are mostly built of adobe—sun-dried bricks. Buildings so constructed have an unsubstantial appearance. The rain-seam and gutter the soft material, and the heat cracks it. Ventilation is perfect. There is a telegraph line running to Salt Lake City, 500 miles north. Toquerville is the nearest town on a stage-route. St. George is 100 miles distant. The people hold the faith of the Latter-Day Saints; they are of hospitable habits; are chiefly occupied in cultivating fruits and raising horses, which they trade with the Indians.

THE MORMONS

have invariably treated us with kindness and courtesy. No other people would have settled this country as they have. The Territory is practically impassable for wagon-travel; the soil is composed chiefly of sand; rocks and hills, ravines and canons, add to the difficulties of the desert. The method of the pioneers is somewhat similar to more favored Western Territories. Instead of a railway, a wagon-road is graded through an uninhabited district. Along this macadamized highway the emigrant-wagons proceed, and, where water is found, a village springs up. Gardens are fenced off, fruit-trees and vines planted, and an intricate network of ditches for water-supply is kept up. Irrigation has to be practised almost universally. Cattle and horses are turned out on the common range, and, when wanted, are caught and driven up. The Mormons invariably extol the principles of their faith. The persecutions of their people, from the time of the pilgrimage from Nauvoo to the recent action of Judge McKean, are a theme frequently and warmly discussed.

Dec. 14.—Although in the wilderness, the settlers are social, and merry-makings common.

A FRONTIER DANCE

took place to-night. Tickets having been distributed by the management to the various members of the party, the gallants have been anticipating the event with interest, and when the appointed time arrived, quite a number repaired to the school-house. Tallow dips, flaring from the walls, shed their lustre (and grease) on the "dancers, dancing in tune" to the wailings of two violins. The festivities were generally participated in, and we did not "go home till morning."

The photographic corps, consisting of Beaman and the writer, have been assigned a house in the village. Our cabin is built of logs; floor of Mother Earth; roof thatched with willow and corn-stalks. There is one room, heated by one fireplace, and lighted by one window. Here the noble art of printing is to be carried on, until half a thousand stereoscopic views are ready for the inspection of a wondering world. Our art-gallery is within the lines of a fort, built for defence from the Indians. On three sides are huts similar to ours; upon other, palisades. We have frequent visitors. Throngs of little people express their opinions in *gamin* vernacular, and indicate their appreciation of the curious and rare by such ejaculations as "Jewhittaker!" or "Jewhiz!" Children chatter, cheer, and cry everywhere; they seem to grow spontaneously, and thrive wonderfully, on this otherwise barren soil. We also have another guest,—a pet fawn, of the "black-tail" species. It is a pretty, graceful creature. Every morning it pulls our latch-string, pushes open the door, and looks wistfully about until it finds a piece of bread, sure to be waiting for him. The boys call it the "sheep," and amused themselves one day by pulling off its tail; and thus ends the tale of the fawn.

One of the principal events of the week is the arrival of the mail. On Wednesdays, the carrier comes in, departing on Fridays. I sallied out one Sunday morning with letters to post, and, after a long search, found the office,—a small structure covered with blankets. The official in charge was engaged with his toilet, but kindly received my missives through an aperture in the logs. Bishop Musser has the spiritual oversight of Kanab. He is a preacher of influence and ability.

Dec. 19.—Some Navajos in town to-day. We recognize several who were with the party that visited us on the Colorado. They informed us that the coyotes had opened our *caches* at the mouth of the Paria, and strewn flour and clothing for miles about. Powell's division has moved from Eight-Mile Spring to the "Gap," where Thompson has joined him, reuniting the forces. The Major has taken a party and gone in search of a pass into the Grand Canon, through which to get supplies for the fleet next summer. Later we hear that he has succeeded.

STORMS.

Dec. 21.—Gale blowing, and sands flying in clouds. These sand-showers choke every pore, penetrate every crevice, and are extremely disagreeable.

Now come the rains, with clouds and gloomy weather.

Water oozes in through the cracks, and valuables have to be placed above high-water mark. The roof of one house caved in; others crumble apace. Two-story adobe dwellings are now unsafe. In the mornings, the men are out with spades and shovels, throwing dirt upon the house-tops, to avoid a continuance of the shower-baths. We imitated their example. Were visited by a queer-looking Indian. He strode in unannounced, barefooted, silent, clothed in rags. We found his name to be "Brick," and that he had been an interpreter on Major Powell's trip, one year ago last summer among the Indians. He is a Pa-Ute (the Indian, not the Major).

Dec. 25.—Awakened by a fusillade from all the fire-arms in the settlement. By reference to the calendar, I find this to be

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Celebrated the occasion at headquarters. A capital dinner served in the dining-tent; the ladies graced the hospitable board, and there was a general flow of wit, humor, and spirits of various sorts. The festivities ended, we galloped back to Kanab over the sage-covered plain, grandly lighted by the moon.

Jan. 6.—Once again with the party in the field. Indians about the camp, begging, offering blankets for sale, and peering curiously about. We visited their lodges. They are a band of the

PA-UTES,

a tribe closely resembling, in habit and appearance, the Digger Indians. They are short in stature, meanly clad, and in every way degraded. They subsist on seeds, roots, and such game as they can catch. Cowardly, pilfering, they prowl about the settlements, stealing and begging, despised alike by the fierce tribes and the whites. They danced for us in grotesque fashion; their tattered habiliments and singular faces looked oddly enough. Major Powell finds, even here, subjects for study. He speaks their tongue, and is perfecting a vocabulary of their language. He has taken copious notes of their traditions, modes of worship, habits, and history. Collections have been made of their handiwork, implements and arms. Some of the trades made by the Indians would be considered "sharp" in Yankee-land. A mouth-organ of doleful sound was "swapped" for a rabbit-skin robe; small ornaments are exchanged for bows and arrows. The Navajos, however, drive closer bargains. For their blankets or other products, they demand horses, or good, round sums in cash.

WHAT IS BEING DONE.

The principal work of the main body of the expedition, during the winter and spring, is topographical. A base-line, running north and south, 500 yards in length, is being carefully and exactly measured. Finding where we are on the earth's surface, with latitude, longitude, and time accurately computed, the task of mapping this country will proceed rapidly. Monuments are erected at convenient distances, and having a base to work from, hypotenuse and perpendicular, are readily surveyed. By this system of triangulation, the territory of the Colorado region, hitherto put down at random by the atlas-makers, will now be correctly mapped. The surveys now being made will prove important in determining boundary-limits, section-lines, etc. The geology of the country will also be thoroughly worked up, its minerals, its strata and structure, and the forests of pine upon its plateaus and mountains, with other interesting and important data, will be noted.

MAJOR POWELL

left the party early in February, starting from Salt Lake City with the Japanese Embassy. He goes to Washington to arrange for the publication of the official report of the survey of the Green and Colorado Rivers. We do not expect his return until June next. Late in that month, or early in July, we will essay the passage of the Grand Canon,—a difficult journey of 300 miles, fraught with danger and abounding in interest.

PROFESSOR THOMPSON

has charge of the expedition, and its present operations are under his supervision and direction. Our depot of supplies is still at Kanab, but headquarters will be strictly in the field. The men are constantly on the move, frequently shifting camp. No trouble is anticipated from the Indians. The weather has been favorable for out-door operations, the days being generally clear, and pleasant. Winter here is quite similar to an Illinois October. The work thus far done has been complete, detailed, and satisfactory.

This region abounds in scenery, grand and unique. Whatever is rare, curious, and interesting will be photographed.

Thus far, the progress of the party has been penned in detail. Should the reader care to accompany me on an occasional trip through the canons over the plateaus, or up the mountains, or on our journeys to the Indian country, the opportunity may be given.

Our movements have attracted the attention of the gold-hunters. Miners are flocking hitherward from all directions, and hastening to the gloomy labyrinths of Marble Canon. Of their success, prospects, and efforts, I will report. CLEMENT POWELL.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 12.

Money continues to work close in this market, and the increased demand for New York exchange shows that capital is flowing toward that city, a circumstance which is calculated to help make the market easier there, but tighter here. It is, however, quite certain that a more active movement of grain by rail has already begun, and that this, together with the movement that will now be made soon by the opening of navigation on the lakes and rivers, will cause a reverse movement of capital in favor of the West within a few weeks. For the present, the banks are accommodating none but their regular customers, and in the open market brokers are asking from 1 to 1½ per cent per month for money on first-class paper.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers are selling at from par to 1-10 premium. In some cases the banks are allowing their customers par for their exchange deposited, and in others are taking it at 50c per $1,000 off.

The Galesburg *Register* of the 9th instant says: "Before the new Constitution went into effect, a chartered bank was secured by a number of Galesburg gentlemen, for the 'Knox County Savings Bank.' Stock was taken to the amount of $25,000. This was purchased yesterday by a gentleman, who will establish the institution in Chicago, with a capital stock of $200,000."

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

In May, 1849, Mr. Milton Courtright, then engineer of the Northeast Railroad (now a part of the Lake Shore Road), made to the President and Directors of that Company a report, from which the New York *Evening Post* prints the following extract:

"Forming as this road will a link in that great chain of roads now about being connected at different points along the south shore of the lakes, connecting Buffalo and Chicago, and considering the first cost of this road and the reduced expense of working it compared to most other roads, when completed, owing to its low grades and little curvature, it seems to me that no one can have a doubt that the stock must be of great value. The time is not far distant when this road will, beyond doubt, be one of the greatest railroad thoroughfares of any considerable length, if not the greatest in the United States. When completed through from Buffalo to Chicago, if made at all permanent, twenty-four hours will be liberal time for running through over a road as level and straight as this can be made."

Mr. Courtright is now the President of the new Canada Southern Road, and was the projector of it. The Lake Shore has been a complete success, and is all that Mr. Courtright claimed for it before its success was assured. Soon after the Lake Shore was completed, the Great Western of Canada and the Michigan Central, a competing line, was opened, and some fears were entertained by the Lake Shore people that their road would be injured by the new line. On the contrary, however, the business continued to increase. Again, when the Atlantic & Great Western, which is a competing line as far as Cleveland, was built, the same fears were entertained, which proved equally groundless. And the Lake Shore Road has, since all this competition was organized, proved to be the most profitable road in the United States, earning now every year nearly the first cost of the road. Mr. Courtright now expresses the opinion that when the Canada Southern, and the Chicago & Canada Southern are completed, no material diminution to the Lake Shore receipts will be felt, for the reason that the food of the great trunk lines are multiplying so rapidly that it is almost impossible to provide means of communication as fast as the business increases. Within the past few years thousands of miles of railroad have been built in the West without any corresponding addition to the great East and West trunk lines, all of which, in his opinion, will have all the business they can do. During the years 1871, '72, and '73 the Northwestern, the Rock Island, and the Toledo & Wabash Companies alone will have built nearly a thousand miles of new lines of road. The new Canada Southern is controlled mainly by the Northwestern and the Rock Island, but Mr. Azariah Boody, President of the Toledo & Wabash Company, is also interested to a considerable extent in the Canada Southern, and it is to be presumed that a large share of the business of all these roads will be influenced over the new trunk line to the East.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115½	115¾
5-20s of '62	112	112½
5-20s of '64	112	112½
5-20s of '65	112	113
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	111	112
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112	113
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	113
10-40s	108	108½
United States new 5 per cents	109½	....
United States currency 6's	114½	115
Illinois County and Town 10's		97@99
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Gold exchange		110¼@110¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109¼@110
Gold and gold coupons	110½	

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Gold strong and higher, closing at 110¼@110½. Loans were from flat to 1-32. Clearings $28,500,000.

Governments strong, and from ⅛ to ½ higher.

Stocks opened firm, and advanced from ¼ to 1½ per cent. Erie rose from 63½ to 65; Northwest from 80 ½ to 81½; Lake Shore from 95½ to 96½; New York Central from 97½ to 98½, and C. C. & I. C. from 31¼ to 33½. Before the close the market weakened under realizations about ½@¾ per cent. Pacific Mail strong on the change of the annual election from November to May, and the prospect of a change in the Presidency. The Panama Railroad office is moved to that of the Pacific Mail.

Money firm all day at about 1-16. After the close of bank hours it was offered at 6 per cent.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115½	Coups, '67	113
Coups, '62	112½	Coups, '68	113¼
Coups, '64	112½	10-40s	108½
Coups, '65	113½	New 5s	110
Coups, '65, new	111½	Currency 6s	115½

State bonds:

Missouris	95	Old Virginias	54½
Old Tennessees	67	Old N. Carolinas	36½
New Tennessees	67	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	56		

Stocks closed:

Canton	93	St. Paul	61½
W. U. Tel.	73½	St. Paul pref'd	80
Quicksilver	38	Wabash	78½
Adams Express	97½	Wabash pref'd	88
Wells & Fargo	75	Fort Wayne	94½
American	72	Terre Haute	24
United States	71½	Terre Haute pref'd	50
Pacific Mail	79	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	98	C. & A. pref'd	120
N. Y. C. scrip	92½	Ohio & Miss.	47½
Erie	64	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pref'd	80	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	117	Lake Shore	95½
Harlem pref'd	130	Ind. Central	32½
Mich. Central	115	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific	38
Northwestern	80½	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
N. W. pref'd	90	Union Pacific bonds	90½
Rock Island	111	D. L. & Western	107½
New Jersey Cent	109½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—11:16 a. m.—Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 5d; spring wheat, 11s 5d @11s; white, 11s 8d. Corn, 27s 6d@27s 9d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—1:30 p. m.—Winter wheat, 11s 4d; white, 11s 6d@11s 8d. Receipts, 25,000 quarters, 21,000 of which was American. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d.

LONDON, April 12—Eve.—Consols, money, 92½; account, 93; bonds, '67, 90; ex-coupons, '65, 91½; ex-coupons, '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—Bonds—'62, 95½.

PARIS, April 12—Rentes, 56f 70c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 4,000,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—Eve.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11½@11¾d; Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Dull; California white wheat, 11s 4d@11s 6d; red winter wheat, 11s 4d. Receipts for the past three days, 28,000 bu; American, 21,000 bu. Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d.

Provisions—Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 28s; short ribs, 30s.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1871.	Received. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.
Flour, brls	3,597	3,263	5,200	6,972
Wheat, bu	5,500	6,200	8,329	89,367
Corn, bu	78,270	54,715	61,323	111,193
Oats, bu	19,050	14,388	18,503	26,050
Rye, bu	700	2,117	....	10,981
Barley, bu	3,280	1,504	3,631	1,643
Grass seed, lbs	62,600	22,801	95,233	....
Flax seed, lbs	61,500	....	37,500	....
Broom corn, lbs	33,310	8,640	11,800	9,900
Cured meats, lbs	42,140	33,427	650,610	107,032
Beef, brls	....	18	....	15
Pork, brls	292	153	343	248
Lard, lbs	15,590	16,341	95,889	38,070
Tallow, lbs	15,340	6,894	3,400	39,657
Butter, lbs	41,644	32,768	23,100	5,800
D. hogs, No	61	89	....	....
Live hogs, No	7,493	3,283	5,444	2,796
Cattle, No	1,795	1,054	1,298	1,816
Sheep, No	1,139	264	1,488	....
Hides, lbs	145,975	106,819	73,038	103,245
Highwines, brls	200	200	396	305
Wool, lbs	7,230	6,370	24,370	21,940
Potatoes, bu	3,221	1,669	....	1,174
Lumber, m	264	2,526	952	1,633
Shingles, m	2,160	2,050	1,467	1,104
Lath, m	80	....	57	229
Salt, brls	....	....	1,949	767

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 808 bu wheat; 316 bu corn; 6,236 bu oats; 643 bu rye; 1,160 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 74 cars corn; 1 car oats; 1 car rye. Total, 31,000 bu.

The produce markets were rather more active to-day, with few great changes in prices. Provisions, wheat, and flour were firmer; other produce slightly easier. The produce movement continues light, except in corn, both in receipts and shipments, being influenced by the backwardness of the season. It is generally believed that when navigation opens the produce movement will be an active one.

Highwines were quiet and steady, with sales of 200 brls at 82c per gallon. The market closed firm, with 82c bid, and 82½@82¾c asked.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. Carriers asked 13c to Buffalo for corn, by sail, and 18½c for do to Oswego. One or two shippers were reported to bid 12½c and 18c, but there was little inquiry. Corn to Kingston was quoted at 18@18½c.

Provisions were fairly active, for the season, mess pork being again the leading article, as usual, and was attended to so closely as to throw other pork products into the back ground. Pork was the object of a good speculative demand, which caused a further advance of 20@25c per barrel on cash or seller May from the closing quotations of yesterday. The short interest would have bought freely but for the advance, and there appeared to be a fair number of fresh orders on the market from parties who think that pork is good property at present prices. Lard was neglected, and averaged a shade easier. Meats were firm at yesterday's quotation, but very quiet. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $12.25@12.30; do. seller May, $12.45@12.50; do. seller June, $12.55@12.60; do. seller July, $12.70@12.75. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.45@8.50; do. seller May, $8.55; do. seller June, $8.65. Dry salted meats at 3¾@3⅞c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 5⅞@6c for short ribs; and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5¾@5⅞c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 4½c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 7@7¼c for short clear, and 10½@11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.27½; 500 brls do at $12.25. 100 brls do at $12.30; 10,000 brls do seller May (in one lot, at the close) at $12.50; 2,500 brls do at $12.40; 6,000 brls do at $12.37½; 1,500 brls do at $12.35; 2,000 brls do at $12.30; 500 brls do at $12.25; 850 tcs lard at $8.50 per 100 lbs; 15 tcs do (choice) at $8.75; 500 tcs do. seller May, at $8.55; 1,250 tcs do seller June, at $8.65; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 50 tcs do at 8c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 20,000 lbs do at 5⅞c; 40,000 lbs do at 6c; 5 boxes long clear at 6¼c; 50,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies at 6½c; 5,000 lbs do at 8½c; 10,000 lbs clear rib bacon at 6½c loose; 150 brls white grease at 7¼c; 100 tcs yellow do at 7c.

Flour was in good demand, and a shade firmer on the better grades of winter and spring extras, which were wanted for shipment, while offerings were light. The inferior grades were steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 600 brls do at $9.50; 75 brls do at $9.25; 25 brls do at $9.10; 100 brls do at $9.05; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 200 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.70; 100 brls do at $6.65; 950 brls do at $6.62½; 100 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.40; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 40 brls rye flour at $4.25; 50 brls buckwheat do at $4.50. Total, 3,580 brls. Bran was more plenty, and easier, with sales of 10 tons (in bags) at $16.00; 20 tons do at $17.00; and 10 tons at $17.25; all on track.

Wheat was moderately active, and generally firm, at an average advance of ½c per bu, though reported inactive in New York, and 2d per 100 lbs lower in Liverpool, on "red." The movement was entirely speculative, and principally for May, the demand seeming to come from those who are afraid of a corner next month. There were not wanting those who claimed that the advance was the work of the "syndicate," whose cloven foot was shown to-day, in an unmistakable manner, for the first time. Of course this was mere surmise, but there is no doubt that a corner is rather widely anticipated, and the longs have a good show, from general appearances, if they have only laid their plans with the ingenuity that has distinguished them in the past. Our receipts are very small at present, but they may be much larger when the outward movement of corn makes more storage room. Seller May opened at $1.26½, declined ½c, improved to $1.27⅛, and closed easier at $1.27. Seller June sold sparingly at $1.27¾@1.28¼. Seller the month was quiet at $1.23@1.23½, closing firm. Seller last half do sold at $1.24½@1.25. No. 1 spring was in demand, with $1.35 bid, but none offered. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23½; 10,600 bu do at $1.23½; 5,000 bu do (winter storage unadministered) at $1.23½; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.17½. Total, 34,000 bu.

Corn was fairly active, on options, which averaged ½c lower than yesterday. Cash corn was quiet, with little change, the tendency in both cases being downward, owing to the fact that offerings were in excess of the demand. The telegrams from other places had little effect either way, the great feature of our market being that it is overloaded. We have now nearly 7,000,000 bu here, besides large quantities sent for storage to other points, and other lots sold to arrive here just as soon as it can be brought in. A great many operators think that corn is low, but as one of them remarked yesterday, they are all loaded with about as much as they can carry, and could scarcely take hold of much more, even if it were offered at half the money. Seller May opened at 42½c, improved ⅛c, and declined to 41⅞c at the close. Seller the month sold at 38½c@38⅝c; seller May and June at 41⅞@42½c; seller June at 42½@42⅝c; and seller July at 43⅝@44⅛c, all closing at the inside. Buyer July sold at 45c. Corn on track was very dull. Cash sales were reported of 56,400 bu No. 2 at 38½c; 15,000 bu do at 38½c; 10,000 bu do at 38¼c; 5,600 bu afloat, at 41½c, delivered; 1,200 bu fresh receipts at 42; 11,200 bu do at 41½c; 1,200 bu do at 41½c; 4,000 bu do at 41c; 400 bu yellow at 44c on track. Total, 105,000 bu.

Oats were dull, and easier, selling slowly at the inside prices of yesterday. Seller the month was quoted at 31¼c; seller May at 34¾@34⅞c; and seller June at 36⅛@35½c. Cash sales were limited to 1,800 bu at 31¼c; 1,200 bu at 31½c; 600 bu at 31c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 37½c; 1,200 bu do at 37c. Total, 5,400 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, but a shade easier, owing to a more liberal supply, and in sympathy with the lower tendency in corn. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, fresh receipts, at 71½c; 5,800 bu regular do at 70c; 1,600 bu do at 69½c. Total, 7,800 bu.

Barley was in improved demand, and averaged about 2c per bu higher. Seller the month sold at 51c early, and closed firm at 52c. Seller last half do sold at 53½c, and seller May at 53½@54c. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 at 52c; 5,000 bu do at 51½c; 800 bu by sample at 73c; 400 bu do 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 14,400 bu.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the imports of a few leading articles of general merchandize, other than dry goods, at the port of New York, during the first quarter of the last three years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Books	$250,730	$291,333	$322,343
Buttons	431,192	414,048	565,170
Chinaware	95,786	184,656	160,845
Cigars	257,399	421,827	426,437
Coffee	3,114,236	4,049,368	7,244,125
Earthenware	372,403	481,271	265,007
Furs	397,251	372,635	535,939
Glass plate	363,722	374,249	321,879
Hops	....	4,892	178,182
India rubber	1,125,480	1,574,335	1,468,939
Indigo	306,541	497,863	374,054
Leather and dressed skins	1,757,488	1,892,330	1,891,427
Undressed skins	2,386,393	4,249,519	2,840,009
Liquors—Brandy	185,844	560,822	213,104
Gin	43,811	45,135	35,857
Rum	14,670	25,677	17,014
Whiskey	26,319	29,296	22,293
Metal—Copper & ore	9,851	5,604	192,019
Iron, bar	641,719	677,233	714,900
Iron, pig	124,100	308,256	294,022
Iron, railroad bars	350,651	1,157,827	1,273,013
Iron, sheet	45,283	26,833	51,119
Lead	144,510	806,798	400,912
Spelter	172,710	65,292	91,684
Steel	327,217	583,889	579,349
Tin, slabs	246,653	221,012	667,543
Tin, plates	815,934	1,197,222	1,290,905
Zinc	61,387	67,295	71,930
Molasses	906,203	829,479	438,599
Sugar	7,043,874	7,306,553	8,893,852
Tea	4,870,881	7,806,887	7,093,184
Tobacco	508,392	564,439	1,274,025
Watches	639,473	718,643	711,222
Wines, unspecified	365,579	501,067	404,620
Wines, Champagne	335,479	442,192	441,590
Wool and waste	702,363	884,237	2,321,164

The Superintendent of the Illinois & Michigan Canal gives notice that, owing to the low stage of water in Lake Michigan, he is compelled to reduce the draft of boats to four feet six inches.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were very quiet, and prices were generally easier, there being very little disposition to buy. This was specially the case with pork, which fell off soon after the close of the regular session, to the extent of fully 10c per brl on seller May.

The following were the sales at the afternoon call: 500 brls mess pork, seller June, at $12.57½; 5,000 bu wheat, seller last half of April, at $1.25; 20,000 bu corn at 38½c; 15,000 bu, seller May, at 41⅞c; 5,000 bu oats, seller May, at 34⅞c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess Pork, cash	$12 25	$12 45
Mess Pork, seller May	12.35	12.37½
Mess Pork, seller June	12.55	12.60
Mess Pork, seller July	12.67½	12.70
Lard, cash	8.40	8.50
Lard, seller May	8.47½	....
Lard, seller June	8.60	8.70
Wheat, cash	1.23	1.23½
Wheat, seller last half	1.25	1.25½
Wheat, seller May	1.26¾	1.27
Wheat, seller June	1.27¾	1.28
Corn, cash	38½	38⅝
Corn, seller last half	40	40⅛
Corn, seller May	41⅞	41½
Corn, seller May and June	41⅞	41⅞
Corn, seller June	42½	42⅝
Corn, seller July	43⅝	43¾
Corn, seller August	44⅛	44¼
Oats, cash	31¼	31⅜
Oats, seller May	34⅝	34¾
Oats, seller June	35¼	35½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 12.

BUTTER—There are buyers for all the choice butter arriving, and holders remain firm at full previous rates. Low grades are in increasing supply, and prices are easy, though not quotably lower. Local and outside buyers were operating at the following range of prices: Strictly choice dairy, 28@30c; choice roll, 20@23c; common to fair do, [illegible]; fair to choice tub and firkin, 18@22c; inferior and common grades, 8@14c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade continues moderately active, and the general market rules steady and firm. The stocks are full. We quote: Stark, 35c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 36c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21¼@23½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade was again active, and dealers were asking and realizing the following quotations: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $45.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl.

BROOM CORN—This market was rather quiet, yet holders are not disposed to shade prices in order to effect sales. We quote: Common, at $10.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stalk, $80.00@120.00; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—The inquiry was small, and prices were little better than nominal: $1.50@1.75 for common; $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

CHEESE—Prices were firm and unchanged. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 16@19c.

COAL—Aside from the development of an easier feeling in anthracite coal, the market was without change. The stocks are extremely light, but the near approach of the opening of navigation tends to weaken prices, and an early decline may be looked for. We quote: Lehigh prepared, $12.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels and lard tierces met with a good demand, but for the former, prices were a shade easier, other descriptions ruled dull. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.00; flour barrels, 42@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@22.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 5@8c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@36.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The demand was large, with sales at 14c per doz. The offerings were small.

FISH—Prices were the same as have been current for a week past, but the market for lake fish is working firmer, and a sharp advance is anticipated. Salt water descriptions were quoted steady at the late decline. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—In the dried fruits market there was little change to note. Trade continues steadily fair, and the quoted prices were well sustained all around: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15@15½c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do new Western, 8½@9½c; do new Michigan, 10@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—In this department of trade there was a fair degree of activity, and full former rates were being realized. The following are the prices current: Apples from store, $3.00@4.75; cranberries, $9.00@11.50, for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ⅌ box, $6.25@6.50; do Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—An active movement was witnessed both in staple and fancy groceries, and the market was steady and firm for nearly all the articles in the list. The exception was coffees, which were easier. Prices range as follows:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good at 22½@23c; common at 21@22½c; O. G. Java at 28@29½c; Singapore at 24½@24½c; Costa Rica at 24@24½c; Maracaibo at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7½@8c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@12¾c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A, No. 2, at 11¾@12c; B, at 11½@11¾c; XC, at 11¼@11½c; C, at 11⅛@11¼c; choice brown, at 10½@11½c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7¼@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4¼@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Steadily increasing activity and a gradual hardening of prices are the prominent features of the market for pressed timothy hay, the upward movement of prices being due to the limited supply of prime hay. Prairie is plenty, and being but little inquired for, remains easy at former rates. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.50; do, loose pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market was steady and firm at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do, heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, 14c; do, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 19@17½c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 60@65c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 ⅌ cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Business in this department exhibited a good degree of activity, and quotations were firm at the recent advance. The stocks are improving. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron		6¼@6½
Bar iron	5@5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@5 9-10	rates
Light band	6@6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@6 6-10	rates
Oval	6 3-10@6 6-10	rates
Round and square	5@5 3-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6¼	rates
Norway nail rods	8½@9	rates
German plow steel	10@13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½@12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10@12	rates

LEATHER—In this department of trade there were no changes to note. Prices are exceedingly firm, and should the activity that now prevails continue, a general advance may reasonably be looked for. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@	.40
Country harness	.35@	.38
Line city, ⅌ lb	.41@	.43
Kip, ⅌ lb	.80@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper No. 1, ⅌ ft	.26@	.29
City upper No. 2, ⅌ ft	.25@	.27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@	.26
Collar, ⅌ ft	.21@	.23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35@	.37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@	.34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@	.30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@	.35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@	.33
"B A" sole	.31@	.32

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@	.85
Harness	.40@	.45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	80.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

MALT—Sale was made of 1 car at 82c per bu.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—In this branch of the market trade was moderately active, and prices were firm at the late advance. The stocks of tin plate, sheet zinc, and copper are meagre. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do 12x12, $16.50; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 52c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 43c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Trade was active both on local and interior account, and $5.75 rates were well sustained: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d per keg, $8.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.40; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—The oil market was moderately active, and prices were generally firm. We quote: Carbon, 24c; extra, winter lard, 90c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 83@85c.

POTATOES—The inquiry continues active, and prices rule firm and unchanged. The supply is meagre. We quote: 55@60c for good Western, and at 95c@$1.00 for good straight Ohio peach-blows.

POULTRY—Trade was less active, and, for dressed chickens, prices were a shade easier. We revise our price list, as follows: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@4.25; turkeys, do, ⅌ lb, 18c; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per dozen; small do, $1.00@1.25.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There was a good inquiry and rates were nominally unchanged:

Chicago to	4th Class	*Flour & cornmeal	Grain, in bulk	†Salt & Meats
New York	60	120	60	70
Boston	65	130	65	75
Philadelphia and Baltimore	55	110	55	65
Albany, Troy, and Schenectady	55	110	55	65
Montreal and Prescott	55	110	55	65
Toronto	32½	65	32½	37½
Buffalo	32½	65	32½	37½
Dunkirk	30	60	30	35
Erie	27½	55	27½	32½
Cleveland	25	50	25	30
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	22½	45	22½	27½
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	....
E. Saginaw, Bay City, & Wenona	25	50	25	....
Indianapolis	25	50	25	....
Cincinnati	30	60	30	....
Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	....
Newark, O	40	80	40	....
Wheeling	45	90	45	....
Bellaire	45	90	45	....
Washington, D. C.	65	130	65	....
Charleston, S. C.	80	160	....	....
Savannah, Ga	80	160	....	....

* In lots of 50 brls and over. † At owners' risk.

SEEDS—The market was more active, and prices were a shade firmer. The following are the prices now current: Clover at $5.15@5.20 for common to prime, and $5.75@6.00 for mammoth. Millet at 80@90c, and Hungarian at 90c@$1.00. Timothy, $2.40@2.60 for fair to good; $2.65@2.80 for prime to choice.

SALT—Was in large demand and held firmly at yesterday's quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15; and diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—A good business was doing in teas, and prices were quite firm. The following are current: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@80c; good, 70@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 70@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—The following prices were being realized:

CHEWING—Extra, 75c@$1.00; choice, 55@60c; common, 45@50c; poor, 35@40c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@90c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—The demand was light and prices were weak, as follows: Beech, $12.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—The aggregate demand was moderately large, and prices were steady and unchanged. The supply of choice descriptions is ample. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 5@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 12.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,044	4,672	660
Tuesday	2,164	5,645	531
Wednesday	2,322	5,364	1,397
Thursday	1,795	7,433	1,139
Friday	1,366	5,126	237
Total	10,633	28,190	3,964
Same time last week	11,659	29,944	7,925
Week before last	14,960	32,428	9,497

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	826	3,829	340
Tuesday	1,548	4,912	....
Wednesday	1,842	5,467	366
Thursday	1,296	5,444	1,488
Friday	....	....	....
Total	5,512	19,652	2,194

CATTLE—There was more life in the cattle trade to-day than on any of the half-dozen preceding days, and a better, firmer feeling obtained. The reported advance of ¼@½c in New York, and the slightly improved tone of advices from other points, imparted a more confident feeling all around, and although sellers were not successful in establishing any very decided advance, prices were in their favor. In point of quality, the offerings did not differ materially from those of yesterday and Wednesday. There were some choice droves on sale, but these were the exception, the major portion, as heretofore, consisting of common to good grades. The best bunch of steers on sale brought $6.62½. They were brought in by John Murphy, by whom they were sold to Jake Myers, for the New York market. The drove embraced 130 head, averaging 1,340 lbs. Most of the day's business was transacted at $4.50@5.50, for common to medium steers, averaging from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs, and at $5.75@6.00 for good steers averaging from 1,300 to 1,450 lbs. Stock steers sold to a limited extent at $3.40@4.75—the outside an extreme figure. Butchers operated freely, at prices ranging all the way from $3.50, for common mixed lots, to $5.25 for fair, fleshy steers, fat oxen, and extra cows. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.60@5.85
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.70
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
14	stock steers	1,050	$4.25
128	extra steers	1,340	6.62½
17	fat pony steers	930	5.00
17	choice steers	1,321	6.30
34	good steers	1,269	5.80
33	good steers	1,260	5.70
16	choice steers	1,322	6.12½
16	good steers	1,365	5.75
11	medium steers	1,300	5.50
16	medium steers	1,200	5.40
120	medium steers	1,330	5.60
14	medium steers	1,140	5.00
16	good steers	1,333	5.75
32	butchers' steers	1,105	4.75
32	medium steers	1,235	5.25
16	good steers	1,291	5.75
36	good steers	1,191	5.50
16	stockers	1,060	4.40
18	stockers	820	4.00
10	cows	968	4.00
16	butchers' stock	1,059	4.50
15	choice steers	1,318	6.00
15	butchers' stock	1,100	4.85
17	medium steers	1,247	5.50
17	choice steers	1,299	6.00
32	medium steers	1,090	5.00
15	medium steers	1,153	5.10
15	choice steers	1,359	6.00
104	good steers	1,319	5.85
12	cows	1,055	4.50
16	stockers	800	4.00
15	fleshy steers	1,046	5.00
14	fat fleshy steers	1,163	5.00
14	good smooth steers	1,216	5.75
16	choice steers	1,390	6.00
15	butchers' stock	901	4.00
19	good steers	1,328	5.80
48	stockers	800	4.00
15	butchers' stock	1,066	4.50
14	stockers	1,050	4.75
46	good steers	1,300	5.65
19	medium steers	1,193	5.00
30	stockers	786	4.00

HOGS—The condition of this market was substantially the same as noted for two or three days past, the demand being fairly active and prices ruling steady and unchanged. The receipts reached 6,126 head, about all of which were taken up, sales being made at $4.00@4.25 for inferior to common light, coarse, uneven and mixed lots, at $4.30@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40@4.50 for good to choice. Few sold above $4.40, and not many below $4.30. The quality averaged better than on either of the preceding days of the week. Transactions were as follows:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	142	$4.00	24	226	$4.37½	57	241	$4.40
34	229	4.40	60	210	4.35	49	189	4.35
61	211	4.40	57	246	4.30	86	214	4.30
122	208	4.35	64	234	4.25	20	270	4.40
53	215	4.40	52	206	4.30	44	291	4.30
58	202	4.35	60	222	4.30	51	235	4.35
48	222	4.30	62	224	4.30	40	220	4.30
11	277	4.10	40	183	4.25	45	229	4.25
103	226	4.37	58	204	4.30	21	291	4.15
25	232	4.35	49	225	4.37½	47	224	4.35
71	200	4.30	40	210	4.30	40	201	4.30
52	200	4.15	59	177	4.30	43	207	4.35
64	201	4.30	63	216	4.30	64	205	4.30
25	250	4.25	55	236	4.35	20	284	4.00
94	200	4.30	51	205	4.35	24	293	4.37
69	223	4.35	66	212	4.00	54	199	4.30
38	175	4.37½	57	248	4.35			

SHEEP—Only 237 arrived to-day, making 3,964 for the week, against 7,925 last week, and 9,497 week before last. The meagre receipts enabled holders to dictate terms to-day, and the result was materially higher prices prevailed. There was but a small demand either on local or Eastern account, but the supply proved inadequate, and an advance of ¼@½c was established. We now quote common at $5.75@6.25; medium at $6.50@6.75; and good to extra at $7.00@8.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 12.

CARGOES—The receipts to-day were fair, and quotations were fairly sustained. At the close six cargoes were left unsold. A sawed shingles and lath were dull. We note the sale of the cargo of schooner Boaz, from Sheboygan, 85 m ft. joist, scantling, and timber at $17.40. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The aggregate demand was large, and quotations were without essential alteration. The stocks are badly broken up. Following are the prices now current:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00@28.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.80@3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	25.00@75.00
Hickory	20.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The inquiry was less active, and sales of A grades were made at a range of $3.12½@3.37½.

A or Star shingles	$3.12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Business with leading jobbers continues active and steady, and firm in prices, but commission houses are not very busy. The market on the whole is healthy, and all textiles are selling at unusually high figures. London wool-sales open at a reduction, one penny per pound on washed, and half penny on unwashed wools from previous sales. This is only equal to the advance in the rate of interest in the Bank of England. All staple cottons are generally steady, with few exceptions. Everett plain cottonades range from 32½c to 35c. Pacific mills plaids and mixtures for ladies' dresses, 21c: do Dolly Varden alpacas, 27½c; do Imperial reps, 27½c; do 3-4 Baritz cloth, in colors, 25c; do 3-4 mohair brocades, in colors, 23½c; do 3-4 crapes, in colors, 25c. Lewiston repellants, $1.30. Farnsworth double-faced repellants, $1.50, and Sabattees stream do, 32½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 816, making total for week, 5,507, or 324 cars against 330 last week. Market trifle stronger than Thursday; sales 108 Illinois steers, av 1,087 to 1,226 lbs, at $6.25; 65 Missouri steers, av 1,278 lbs, at $6.25; 15 Canada steers, av 1,150 lbs, at $5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,800, making the total for the week 11,233, against 9,445 last week. The market closed weak; sales 394 clipped Ohio sheep, averaging 95 lbs, at $6.37½.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,700, making the week's supply 15,400, against 9,978 last week. Market a little stronger than Thursday. Sales 87, averaging 139 lbs, $4.60; 85, av 251 lbs, $4.65; 78, av 150 lbs, $4.60; 88, av 272 lbs, $4.62½; 132, av 179 lbs, $4.60.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.—With 24 cars fresh cattle to-day, making 6,300 head for the week, against 7,490 head one week ago, the market shows a little more firmness, but the demand is not active. Veal is a perfect glut, and is largely taking the place of beef. Dressed calves sell at 6@9c. ⅌ lb. six cars Missouri cattle, 6¼ cwt, sold at 11½@12½c; 8 cars Texas still-fed steers, 8½@8¾ cwt., fat, at 11@11½c.

Sheep—To-day only 4 cars, making 7,600 head this week, against 14,600 one week ago; market firm at yesterday's prices, a car fine wool State, 112 lbs, selling at 10½c; a car, 98 lbs, Illinois, at 8½c.

Hogs—Also scarce, only 12 cars arriving to-day, making 23,700 for the week; dressed advanced to 5¾@6⅛c, and closed firm.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1.23½. Oats firm; No. 2, 30c. Corn firm; No. 2, 36½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 60c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $12.00. Lard, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 3½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally quiet and firm. Wheat—Sales 5,600 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club about 49@44c, but terms kept private; 2,000 bu No. 1 Duluth at 45c; 700 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at 41c. Corn—Sales 5,000 bu at 50@60c in store.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Cotton more active; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 5,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.65@6.85; common to good extra, $6.95@7.30; good to choice, $7.35@8.10; white wheat Western extra, $8.10@9.00; extra Ohio, $7.15@8.60; extra St. Louis, $7.60@10.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat very heavy; receipts, 3,000 bu; prime No. 2 Milwaukee delivered, $1.53; winter red Western, $1.75; amber State, $1.80; white Western, $1.93½@1.98. Rye quiet; Western, 95@98c. Barley in moderate request; Canada West, $1.10@1.12½. Malt steady; Canada West, $1.18@1.22. Corn dull; receipts, 32,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 75c; yellow Western, [illegible]; receipts, 14,000 bu; Western, 52@53½c; Ohio, 50@53½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 22½@23c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee easier; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining, 8½@8¾c. Molasses, Muscovado, 35@38c. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 21½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $13.50@13.62½; prime, $10.75@10.87½; new prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Firmer; new, 25@28c.

CHEESE—Dull at 12@19c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active, holders firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.62@8.25. Wheat less active; State and Western red, $1.85; white, $1.95@2.00. Rye held at 88c. Corn in fair demand; yellow and Western mixed, 67@68c. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $13.25. Lard, 8¾@9c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour buoyant; Western super, $7.00@7.50. Wheat unchanged. Corn 64@68c. Oats firmer; Western, 55@56c. Rye quiet and scarce, 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $14.00. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 7¾@8c; s. c. hams, 12½@13c.

WHISKEY—87½@88c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—TOBACCO—A shade easier for desirable lugs, but full up for desirable leaf.

COTTON—Quiet and lower; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.25. Grain quiet and firm. Corn, 50@60c. Oats, 48@50c. Rye, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 83c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XXX, $7.50@8.25. Wheat firm; No. 2 red fall, free in elevator, $1.95. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 37½c. Barley, No. 2, 68c. Rye firm; No. 2, 78c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 83c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small sales, 1,250. Dry salt meats active and firmer; loose shoulders, 4c, part delivered; clear rib, 6c, part delivered; clear, 6¼@6½c. Hams, 8½c; about a million and a quarter pounds sold. Bacon quiet; jobbing lots, 5, 7, 7½c. Sugar coated hams, 11@13c. Lard held firmly at 8¾c; salable, 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at 3¾@4c.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3.00@6.25.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet at 53c. Oats quiet at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; 21c car lots; 22@22½c trade lots.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 49½@49½c. Oats in good demand at 38½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat fair demand and 1@2c higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.71@1.71½; Amber Michigan, $1.61½; No. 1 Red winter, $1.65; No. 2 $1.67½. Corn dull, unchanged. Oats dull; shade lower; No. 2, 39½c; Michigan, 39½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $7.70@7.85. Wheat firm; red, $1.70@1.75. Corn firm; 46c. Rye steady; 90@92c. Oats firm; 43@45c. Barley steady; 60@75c.

HOGS—Good demand at 16c.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant, but unsettled; sales, 200 brls city mess at $13.25 cash; no demand for country brands. But little city offered, under the impression that it is cornered, and will be higher. Lard quiet; steam, 8½c; kettle held at 9½c. Bulk meats—Stocks withdrawn, anticipating higher prices as regards city holders; sales 300,000 lbs clear rib, 6c, delivered at Indianapolis, and Franklin, Ind., and 55,000 lbs shoulders, 4c, at interior point. The speculative movement embraces bulk meats as well as mess pork. Bacon quiet, and held firmly; shoulders, 5c; sides, 6¾@6¾c; hams, 11@12c.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.25@4.50.

WHISKEY—84c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; low XXX, $8.25; sold XXX, $8.37½; and half choice XXX, $9.00@9.50. Corn was dull and easier; mixed, 72c; white, 75c. Oats at 55@57c. Bran, $1.15.

HAY—Prime, $28.00; choice, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.50. Bacon quiet at 6⅛@[illegible]. Sugar cured, 11½@11¾c. Lard du[illegible]; tierce, 9¼@10c.

GROCERIES—[illegible]; fair, 9½c; prime, 10c. Molasses—I[illegible]; fair fermenting, 37½c. Co[illegible] at 18¼@20½c.

MONETARY—[illegible], 23½; sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 110½.

COTTON—Quiet; [illegible] 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 21c; low middling, 22c; middlings, 23½c. Receipts, 2,546 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 1,041 bales; Barcelona, 325 bales. Stock, 135,684 bales. Week's sales, 17,500 bales; receipts, 13,221 bales; gross, 15,951 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 3,221 bales; continent, 4,220 bales; coastwise, 2,843 bales.

WHISKEY—90@94c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....April 12.

Stm Corona, Manitowoc, light.
Prop Truesdell, Manitowoc, 2,000 sacks wool, 50 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 60 cords wood, 100 M shingles, 10 pkgs fish.
Schr Annie Thornie, Manitowoc, 600 M shingles.
Schr Odin, Stony Creek, 110 cords bark.
Schr 7th Ohio, Alaska, 119 cords wood.
Schr Whirlwind, Manitowoc, 7,000 posts.
Schr Enterprise, Kewaunee, 85 cords wood.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 80 cords slabs.
Schr Ketchum, Kewaunee, 9,000 cedar posts, 5 cords wood.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 130 M lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Kewaunee, 75 cords wood.
Schr Lewis Ludington, Racine, 50 cords wood, 2,500 R. R. ties.
Schr Plugger, Saugatuck, 80 M lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Racine, 110 M lumber.
Schr Driver, Carrollton, 120 cords wood.
Scow Hercules, Carrollton, 88 cords wood.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 M lumber.
Barge J H. Drake, Grand Haven, 240 M lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 cords slabs.

CLEARED....April 12.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, light.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 500 green hides, 30 bales hay, and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Muskegon, 200 pkgs groceries, 30 bags seed, and sundries.
Schr Annie Thornie, Manitowoc, light.
Schr Odin, Stony Creek, 33 bags feed.
Schr 7th Ohio, Muskegon, 50 tons hay, ½ ton hardware.
Schr Whirlwind, Manitowoc, light.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Ketchum, Kewaunee, light.
Schr O. K. Johnson, Saugatuck, ½ ton hay, 1 ton coal.
Schr A. Plugger, Saugatuck, light.
Schr R. B. Kerr, Matson's Pier, light.
Schr Lewis Ludington, Bailey's Harbor, light.
Schr Four Brothers, Two Rivers, light.
Schr Driver, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Progress, Saugatuck, light.
Brig Pilgrim, Clay Banks, light.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 25 cords stone.
Barge J. H. Drake, Grand Haven, light.

Miscellaneous Items.

Vessel masters arriving here say they want a "chart" in order to locate their bearings.

—The tug Messenger has been sold by Captain Wm. Casey, to Michigan City parties. The interest disposed of was ½, and the consideration, $1,800. She will be taken to Michigan City.

—Several vessel masters arrived here yesterday from Oswego and Buffalo.

—The propeller Truesdell collided with Lake street bridge yesterday, damaging that structure to a slight extent. The cabin of the propeller sustained some damages.

—A letter from Mackinac, under date of April 1, says:

"The weather turned mild on Friday, 29th ult., and continued so up to this morning, yet the ice remains as strong as ever, and no signs of decay. During last week people were here from Fox Island, Little Traverse, Beaver Island, Detour, and Sault St. Marie. At the 'Sault' the rapids were frozen half way up on the 28th, and from other quarters they describe the ice as 30 to 36 inches thick, and extending into Lake Michigan above the Manitous. We can see the water in Lake Huron from our hills, and it is possible that a boat from below might get to our docks by the 20th or 25th, but the great extent of ice above us will take several weeks to dissolve after it breaks up, and I think you need not count upon starting sail vessels from Chicago before the 1st of May. I look for more than the usual danger from ice, being a half thicker than usual, still covered with pure white snow, greater in extent, and as hard as ice can be. It generally is partially decayed at this date. Do not hurry vessels out."

—Harbormaster Steele has removed his office to No. 3 West Washington street.

—The Cleveland *Leader* states that the following changes in owners of vessels have recently been made:

Tug S. S. Rummage, by Jackson Iron Company to W. H. Pringle; consideration, $1,500. Schooner A. H. Moss, one-fourth interest, by Elias Cohn to James Davies; consideration, $4,250. Bark Monarch, by Thomas Martin and J. Hathaway, of Oswego, to R. K. Winslow, of Cleveland, for $14,000. Scow Growler, one-third interest, by A. Titus to L. W. Moore, for $500. Schooner Grace Murray, half interest, by Honeywell to Elias Cohn, $4,500. Scow Lime Rock, one-sixth interest, by Clark Hayward to Thomas Gibson, for $750. One-sixth interest in same, by Emma Putnam to Thomas Gibson, for $600. Schooner Sea Bird, one-fourth interest, by George Judson to L. S. Lamear, for $525. Scow May Breese, by E. W. & E. F. Prass to R. Bacon, for $1,600.

We are informed by Mr. David H. Commager, of the Custom House, that Captain Heath, who has the contract for placing the buoys and stakes in the Tenth Light-house District, left this port yesterday, with the schooner Erie, to lay the buoys and stakes in Sandusky Bay and River, Portage River, at Niagara Reef, Kelly's Point, Detroit River, and Point Mouillee.—*Toledo Commercial, April 11.*

—The non-appearance of the expected arrivals from St. Clair River yesterday is accounted for by the large quantities of heavy ice which, on Monday night and Tuesday, came down from Lake Huron. The propellers Wade and City of Detroit, which should have arrived yesterday, besides other steamers, are delayed for the above reasons.—*Detroit Free Press, April 11.*

—We glean the following items from an exchange:

—The schooner Rio Grande, recently purchased by L. O'Brien, has been pumped out and raised, and will be put in thorough repair immediately for service.

—Orders were issued by Collector Greeley yesterday, to the light-house keepers, to light their respective lamps at the land and pier light-houses, as the lake is now sufficiently open so that vessels from above, can enter the port. Thirty miles eastward the lake is yet an unbroken sheet of ice. Our vessel Captains are impatiently waiting for the Straits of St. Clair to thaw out and get clear of ice, when navigation will commence in earnest.

—The Duluth *Herald* was informed by Colonel Houston, United States Engineer, that the regular rise and fall of the waters—apparent tidal disturbances—at the head of Lake Superior, which, up to this time, has not been accounted for, is beginning to attract the attention of his department, and General C. B. Comstock, who has the general charge of the improvements of the harbors, etc., on the upper lakes, is preparing to institute a series of observations this summer, at several hundred stations, by use of registers and other implements so adjusted and arranged that the least vibration or tremulous motion of the water may be noted. The stations will be selected in mid-lake as well as near the shores, extending probably as far east as Isle Royal on the north and Copper Harbor on the south.

—The following dispatches show the state of the ice [illegible]:

TAWAS CITY, April 10.—On Monday and Tuesday it thawed very fast. The snow is all gone where exposed to the sun. The ice is getting black and rotten, and a large field has broken off of the outer edge. It is cold and cloudy to-day, and freezing some.

HARRISVILLE, April 10.—The weather is cloudy and cold. Wind southwest and brisk. The ice is most all gone.

WALLACEBURG, Ont., April 10.—Navigation is open here, and steamers are making their regular trips. It is reported, however, that there is considerable ice in Lake St. Clair.

TORONTO, April 10.—A schooner arrived yesterday, and a steamer commences running to Niagara on Monday. The bay is nearly clear of ice.

KINGSTON, Ont., April 10.—The ice is firm but heavy, the rain melting it rapidly.

PORT HOPE, Ont., April 10.—The steamer Norseman arrived this morning from Rochester. She reports there is no ice in Charlotte River or Lake.

—At Chatham, Ont., four vessels have been in progress of construction during the past winter. Three of them are steamers, two of which are of the propeller order, and one a steam barge. One of the propellers has been already named the City of Chatham, and is of the following dimensions: 150 feet keel, 30 feet beam, and 11 feet 5 inches hold. This boat, with her consort now building, will form two of the line known as the Chatham & Montreal Line, established some two years since. The steam barge is being constructed for Mr. Dodge, of Belle Ewart, near Toronto, who is also having another built at Welland, of somewhat larger capacity, viz.: 165 feet keel, 32 feet beam, and 12 feet hold. A steam barge intended for the wood trade, of about 40 cords capacity, is also being built at Chatham, and will soon be in readiness for business. Fifty ship carpenters, beside other hands, have found constant employment at the above yard throughout the winter.

—The Bay City *Journal* of Thursday says that, "as far as the eye can reach, both up and down the river, with the exception of a few rods immediately above the bridge, the river is free from ice. Reports from above say that the river there is also clear. Mr. English, proprietor of the English line of steamers, was in the city yesterday, and informed us that the Mason would make a trip to this port to-day."

—The powerful tug General Grant has been sold to Canadian parties and will hereafter hail from Port Hope, Ont. The steamer Silverspray, which last season plied between Chatham and Detroit, has been sold by the Messrs. Coberts to parties at Port Dalhousie, between which point and Toronto she is to ply. The price paid was $16,000, gold.

Unfortunate Predicament of a Poor Debtor.

From the Boston Times, April 6.

A bill to amend the Poor Debtors law, discussed in the House yesterday, shows a singular state of things—almost as bad as the pictures of English Marshalsea places of confinement. The amending bill was suggested by the case of John Dennis, now lying in Charles street jail, a prisoner for debt, and who, unless the Legislature acts on the matter, or a forcible release is made, must remain there for life. He was arrested for debt, but, in an examination as to his power to take the poor-debtor's oath, fraud on his part was discovered, and he was sentenced to thirty days in jail. He served out his time and again applied to take the oath, which was administered to him in the jail. Sheriff Clark declined to release him, on the ground that he had forfeited his rights under the law by such imprisonment. The Supreme Court sustained the Sheriff, and the prison gates seemed sealed against the poor debtor for life. The amending bill, started on its passage in the House yesterday, will probably set the prisoner at liberty.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	*7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ‖ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA "AIR LINE."

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Express Accommodation	9:00 a m	[illegible]

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	3:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex	9:00 a m	7:15 p m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	9:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Franklin-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:20 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	5:50 a m
Mail	4:50 a m	10:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	9:45 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. §Saturday and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*2:00 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*2:00 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:15 a m
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	1:45 p m	6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	6:55 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:35 p m	5:15 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a m	*8:30 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*7:30 a m
**Gilman Passenger	* 4:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:25 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*9:30 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	*6:40 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturday this train will leave at 8:15 p m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

464 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Send two stamps for circular. Ladies consult free in sealed envelopes. Rooms separate, so you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

DR. STONE

Treats and cures [illegible] Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, and at lower prices than any doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Consultation free. [illegible] Office, 293 West Madison-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by Mail.............$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.............6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail.............2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.............2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Saturday Morning, April 13, 1872.

CAMERON'S LITTLE GAME.

The outspoken utterance of Forney's *Press*, the chief organ of the Republican party of Eastern Pennsylvania, against the exclusive, corrupt, and bullying course of Cameron's men in the State Central Committee and State Convention, is interesting and instructive. It seems that Cameron was unwilling to leave the Republican voters the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and so had them appointed by either the State Central Committee or the State Convention, or both, either mode being alike contrary to usage. Forney denounces the delegates appointed for the Philadelphia district as "roughs and bummers without character or influence," and the "very lowest of ward politicians." He denounces the Harrisburg Convention that appointed them as "notoriously packed by the ring of unprincipled, self-constituted party managers;" *i. e.*, by Simon Cameron. And he advises the Republican voters to defy and rebel against the Cameron clique by electing their own delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

This comes from a Republican leader who has been, and is, vainly doing all in his power to hold the two wings of the party together in Pennsylvania, to fend off the Democrats, and keep on suppressing the Rebellion *ad infinitum*, and who would support Grant if Cameron would not make it impossible. As Grant's nomination is not contested by anybody who proposes to send delegates to Philadelphia, it is plain that Cameron would have no need to exclude the Republican party in Pennsylvania from any share in electing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, if he were not himself aiming at the Vice Presidential nomination. With all the chivalric courtesy which Pennsylvanians have always displayed in the matter of allowing their leaders to compete for office, there is a limit at which their chivalry subsides into plain "horse sense." Every Pennsylvanian knows that the Philadelphia affair will be full of the most purchasable material ever brought together in that State, which is saying a great deal. If Cameron can go into such a Convention with the Pennsylvania delegation in one pocket, and the other full of greenbacks for the equalization of wealth among the Custom House hangers-on and the carpet-baggers who will flock there, there can be no doubt of the result. He will be nominated. For ten years it has been the standing joke in Pennsylvania that Curtin, Forney, Stevens, M[illegible]head, and McClure would stump the State and elect a Legislature of anti-Cameron men, and, by the time it had met to choose a Senator, Cameron would have bought two-thirds of them. To those of the Republicans of Pennsylvania who hope for Grant's success, the idea that Cameron shall be strapped on his back like a shirt of Nessus would bring sheer desperation. It would end all hope of carrying Pennsylvania, even against a straight Democratic ticket, while a Liberal Republican ticket would defeat Grant and Cameron by two to one. Politicians and journalists who still try to stand up mildly for Grant informed us, six months ago, that the Pittsburg District, which gave 10,000 majority for him before, could barely be carried for him then. Still greater is the disaffection in Eastern Pennsylvania and in Philadelphia, the headquarters of the Union League. Mr. Forney perceives that, against these adverse influences, if Grant is to be handicapped with Cameron, the State will be lost beyond redemption. Yet Cameron has already manipulated the State Convention in his interest so effectually that not even Mr. Forney himself, or any member of the Philadelphia Union League, can so much as vote for a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, still less be one, without subjecting themselves to the charge of irregularity and bolting.

Forney and the Philadelphians might as well whistle to the wind as elect delegates on their own motion to contend with those of Cameron for admission into the Philadelphia affair. They are already ruled out. It is of no consequence that they represent the intelligence and decency of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. It is immaterial that they have all along been trying to remain in a position to sustain Grant if he would let them. The same blind and blundering system of bullying and exclusion which has kicked out of "the party" its Sumners, Greeleys, Schurzs, and Trumbulls, ejects at one swoop Forney and a very large mass of Pennsylvania Republicans. We do not suppose these men can be suppressed in the exercise of their Republican influence. Nor will that influence be in any degree diminished. But, sooner or later, they must exercise it in connection with the Republicans who will meet at Cincinnati.

THE CORRUPT NEW YORK JUDICIARY.

The report on the Judiciary investigation has at last been presented to the Bar Association of New York, and substantiates the charges of corruption made against Barnard and Cardozo. It is noteworthy that the report not alone confirms each specific charge of bribery and perversion of justice, but also shows that enormous loss and injury have been inflicted upon the material prosperity of the city, because of the want of confidence in that security to the commercial interests which it is the province of the Courts to guarantee. These specific charges are sufficiently maintained by testimony, which shows the receipt of valuable considerations from favored litigants, commissions on benefits received from judicial decisions, and other sources of pecuniary profit; but these corrupt acts, *per se*, are not nearly so pernicious in their effect as the want of security and the general disorder in commercial interests which such acts have caused. In the one case, the offence is personally flagrant; in the other, it strikes at the very foundation of the city's prosperity. When the assurance that justice can be obtained in the Courts no longer prevails, society is adrift. In the testimony which was taken before the Committee, not a single witness controverted the fact of the general distrust of the Courts felt in financial and commercial circles, and the consequent damage to both those interests. It was shown that Barnard's series of Receiverships of railroads and other corporate property caused widespread alarm among business men, and drove away an immense amount of capital from New York City. The Union Pacific Railroad Company fled from the State. The Western Union Telegraph Company packed up its trunks to go. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, whose road traverses six great States, wished to go to New York City, but the Judicial epidemic kept it away. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company leased its numerous roads from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company for a term of 999 years, the rent, interest, etc., payable in New York; but the lease gives the lessor the option to require that the payments shall be made in any State through which the roads run,—a saving clause which the President of the Company insisted upon, because the Company not only entertained, but openly expressed, distrust in the Judiciary of New York. Prominent bankers and merchants came forward and testified to this distrust and its effect, showing that it had hindered the negotiation of American securities, both at home and abroad, and that the total of these securities, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, had been impaired in value thereby to an average of 5 per cent. Just as this corrupt Judiciary has affected the values of securities, so it has affected commercial security everywhere in the United States. New York is the great commercial metropolis of the country, connected with every part of the United States by such intimate and sensitive relations that whatever affects railroads, banks, stocks, gold, or securities in that city, is at once felt in all other cities, and values in the one case sympathize with values in the other. The commercial and financial circles of the whole country, therefore, have a direct interest in the suppression of this corruption, the removal of this distrust, and the punishment of the offenders.

Judging from precedents in other cases of corruption and fraud in New York City, the country is not likely to be gratified with the punishment of these practisers of corruption, and the chances are about even that the corruptions will be only temporarily stopped. To make charges, investigate, and present a report, seems to be the beginning and the end of New York justice, which amounts to about the same thing as if a policeman should surprise two burly fellows robbing a man, and inform the victim that they were taking his pocket-book. Of course, in these Judicial corruptions, there is some degree of consolation in knowing to a certainty that these particular Judges have been proved to be [illegible], and there is a certain amount of conscious pride in drawing up a statement to that effect, and calling the attention of the Legislature to the maladministration of justice. But, beyond this, there does not seem to be any disposition, even if there is the power, to advance. During the past year and a half, frauds and corruption have been developed by wholesale in every department of the City and County Government of New York, and have been proven by incontrovertible evidence, but who has been punished? What assurance has been given that, as soon as the excitement dies away, the Tweeds and Barnards, the Goulds and Stokeses, will not resume their old occupations, and be reinforced by numerous others, who will find in the immunity of these men from punishment an incentive to adopt the same corrupt practices? An indicted Mayor has been trying his jury instead of the jury trying him. Police Justices, whose convictions of prisoners have been proved to be illegal, still remain in office. Tweed, Connolly, Garvey, Sands, Hank Smith, and others who were long ago indicted, have never been tried. Tweed, who was elected as a State Senator last January, has never taken his seat, nor has any law been passed vacating his seat, although he long has been, and still is, under indictment. Stokes is under indictment, and the Grand Jury which indicted him is on trial. Lastly, Barnard and Cardozo have been proved to be guilty of judicial corruptions, but no steps are taken to impeach them. All this is but a mockery of justice, and suggests that Tweed knew what he was talking about when he propounded his famous question: What are you going to do about it? It is rapidly becoming the conviction of people, outside of New York City, that nothing will be done about it.

CANADA AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

We published, yesterday, an abstract of the speech of Mr. William McDougall, a member of the Canadian Parliament, in which he strongly favored the ratification of that part of the Treaty of Washington that relates to Canadian affairs. The speaker presented a clear and frank statement of the case. He said that Canada must decide now whether it proposes to continue a part of the British Empire or be independent. If it is to be part of the Empire, then it must make up its mind to accept and submit as a loyal subject to such legislation as the Imperial Government may deem advisable for the general good, and for the preservation of kind and peaceful intercourse with other nations. Canada could not consistently claim to be part of the Empire, and at the same time reject its Government. It could not assert an independent and separate interest, and remain a part of the Empire. While he was prepared to discuss the question of changed political relations to the Government, that question was not involved in the matter of ratifying the treaty. Canada could not insist upon being a loyal, integral part of the Empire, and withhold its acceptance and submission to the treaties made by the Imperial Government.

In regard to the particular provisions of the treaty to which objection was made, Mr. McDougall presented considerations which are nearly the same presented by this paper immediately after the conclusion of the treaty. The main point of objection was, that American fishermen were to be allowed to fish in British waters and to land and cure their fish on British soil. To this part of the treaty the maritime provinces of the Dominion made no objection, and they alone were interested in, or affected by, those provisions. That part of the treaty was fiercely assailed in Ontario, an inland province, in no way particularly interested in the coast fisheries.

In the matter of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, Mr. McDougall considered the United States had that right now under international law, but the concession and the use of the canals would be of equal advantage to Canada. We, here in the United States, consider that our trade through the St. Lawrence would be an advantage to the Dominion as well as to ourselves. The shipment of twenty cargoes to Montreal where one goes now, and the return of twenty cargoes to the one that now comes back, certainly would be such an increase of the commerce of that province, and an increase to the business of her ocean steamers, that any Government would gladly invite. Within the next ten years there will be here in Chicago a commercial metropolis doing a direct business with all parts of the world. Shall the ocean trade of this port be done through the St. Lawrence, or shall it pass through our Atlantic cities? Shall Montreal be the port for our ocean steamers, or shall we employ New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore? Shall there be two, three, or five steamers leave Montreal daily for Europe freighted with American products, or shall the St. Lawrence remain locked, and her waters flow through as profound a solitude as they did when Champlain first ascended the stream? Of course, it would be of incalculable profit to us to have that river and its canals made available to us, but would it not be equally so to Canada? She wants population and trade. There being no trade, and no means of increasing it, her immigrants, after a few months' stay, cross the river and lakes, and find occupation at once. Her young men and women flock in the same manner to the United States, and here find employment, constant occupation, and wealth. This is the result of the policy of keeping "Canada for the Canadians." The keeping the river closed and the canals unnavigable may keep the Americans out, but the substantial injury falls heaviest upon the Canadians themselves. We offer them and their vessels free competition for the carrying trade; we offer to them an empire to trade with; and, though the navigation of that river is almost a necessity to us, we insist that, to a country like Canada, without trade, and without population, and without inducements sufficient to keep 10 per cent of immigrants who land there, this trade of the United States is that precise thing of which Canada stands in need. When the treaty was adopted at Washington, the Opposition made a tremendous row about the sacrifice that had been made of Canada, and an effort was made to overwhelm the Canadian Minister who had signed it. But, while the denunciation of the Minister was incessant, we have failed to see a substantial reason, even from a Canadian standpoint, why the treaty should not be ratified. Leaving out the fishery question, in which the maritime provinces alone are interested, and which is acceptable to them, there is nothing else in the treaty to which Ontario or Quebec can rationally object, or which they would not voluntarily propose for their own benefit, if this treaty did not offer a pretext for an assault upon a Minister who seems to be especially obnoxious to the Opposition.

The Government of Canada has, however, been in no wise terrified by the denunciation directed against the Minister, and has laid the treaty before the Dominion Parliament, and asked its ratification. When the matter comes to be considered on its merits, we have no doubt that the good sense of Parliament will secure the practical benefits to both countries that will follow a ratification of the treaty.

The recent extraordinary scene in the National House of Representatives, which grew out of the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Negley to make the Union Pacific Road pay its interest regularly, and to which Mr. Brooks objected, is fresh in the remembrance of our readers. General Negley charged Mr. Brooks with owning stock in the road, and Mr. Brooks retorted that he opposed it because it was offered by a Wall street instrument.

The real secret of the introduction of the resolution has at last leaked out, and shows that it was a very small acorn from which the great oak grew. When Colonel Scott retired from the charge of the road, the Vanderbilt party took possession, and one of the first acts of the new-comers was to annul all outstanding free passes over the road, evidently without counting the cost of such a proceeding. Mr. Scott did not like this,—of course not on account of the value of the pass, but because it was an affront to his pride. He consequently improved the first fitting opportunity to request his friend, Mr. Negley, to introduce the resolution to compel the road to pay its interest regularly, knowing that the road could not do it, and hoping that, as the Congressional passes were also annulled, the members would vote for it without question. Mr. Scott was foiled in his little plan for revenge, but, as the news got noised about on Wall street beforehand that a resolution was to be offered seriously affecting the prospects of the road, he had the satisfaction of seeing the stock go down for a day or two. Mr. Scott's wounded pride should have a plaster in the shape of a pass forthwith.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, has adopted an extraordinary course in relation to the Tax and Tariff bills. He is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and has refused to report the bill adopted by the Committee. There were two measures before that Committee,—one relating to the tariff and the other to the internal tax. The High-Tariff men, who are a minority of the Committee and equally so of the House, proposed to pass the bill reducing the internal revenue tax, and, getting that to the Senate, secure its passage. They then proposed to either postpone the Tariff bill, or, passing it, have it strangled by the High-Tariff majority in the Senate. The majority of the Committee of Ways and Means put the two subjects into one bill, thus compelling the Protectionists to take both or to defeat both. Against this Mr. Dawes objected, and, when overruled by the Committee, declared he would not report the bill. The Committee thereupon instructed Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, one of the clearest-headed and ablest members of the House, to report the bill, and now the question will have to be decided by the House. There is a large majority of the House who agree with the majority of the Committee, and Mr. Dawes has but placed himself in antagonism to the body whose organ he is.

The most important measure of the session thus comes before the House and the country without the concurrence, and in opposition to the vote, of Mr. Dawes. The complexion of the case is more disadvantageous to himself than to the Committee or to the measure. What is the use of being leader of the House if you do not lead?

When Theodore Parker was at the height of his influence, and Boston was evidently making rapid advances toward that freedom of thought which, more than any other American city, she now enjoys, a dozen bigots formed a praying club, for the one purpose of uniting their petitions to God that He would stop the career of the great heresiarch. A year or two after, Parker's health failed under the burden of his mighty efforts to reform society, and he went abroad, only to die. Thereupon the Christians of the praying club thanked God for answering their prayers. Such fanaticism seems inexplicable, and yet Boston is now witnessing its repetition. Among its clergy is a young Unitarian, Rev. Mr. Hatch, who has incurred the enmity of the Orthodox by his untiring zeal and energy in the cause of Unitarianism. At a prayer-meeting lately held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, one Christian young man prayed that the Rev. Mr. H. "might be taken away, any way or how." Not a voice was raised in condemnation of this extraordinary appeal to Deity, and the inference that all present indorsed it is inevitable. This is literally prayer with a vengeance.

The disaster to the steamer Oceanus, near Cairo, and the fearful loss of life consequent thereupon, once more suggest the oft-repeated appeal for some kind of legislation which will tend to prevent these disasters, and, in case of disaster, will lessen the danger to life. Nowhere are steamboats run so recklessly as on the Mississippi River. No other steamboats are constructed so shabbily. Nowhere are so many lives lost in a steamboat disaster as on that river, although it is comparatively but a trifling distance from a wrecked boat to either bank. Until some stringent laws are passed with reference to boilers, rates of speed, modes of construction, and appliances for rescuing passengers, these disasters will continue, with the same fearful results in loss of life; for, under present arrangements, running against a snag is quite as likely to result in the loss of two-thirds of the passengers as the complete destruction of a boat by a boiler-explosion.

In the days when England was a military power, a great General said: "The trouble with those English is, that they won't stay whipped." The trouble with Morgan, of Masonic notoriety is, that he won't stay killed. Men have sworn that they themselves drowned him in Lake Erie; other men have sworn that they themselves shot him to death near Ogdensburgh; other men still have declared that he was imprisoned for life, whipped to death, stoned to death, tortured to death. All in vain, he won't stay dead. He is an Indian Chief, a hermit, a Prince, a beggar, a millionaire; and he passes from one character to another with Protean rapidity. His latest appearance is at Hobartown, Van Dieman's Land. He is there now, well and cheerful, commanded to stay there under penalty of death if he leaves, yet thoroughly content with his lot. Having tried everything else, he is now a journalist, and the Hobartown *Advertiser* flourishes under the editorial care of the much-murdered Morgan.

Since men of eminent learning have come to the belief that a head, after being severed from a body, retains consciousness, and suffers exquisite agony for some hours, it is meet that this same question should be decided in relation to hanging. It is difficult to see why the reasoning in the former case does not apply with even greater force to the latter, inasmuch as the axe instantly destroys all connection between body and head, while the rope merely weakens this connection. If anything can kill instantly, it is the Spanish instrument of the garrote, in which the turn of a screw sends a sharp steel rod into the spinal cord. Humanity demands that the punishment of crime should not be needlessly severe. If we wisely decide to kill, we should kill as quickly and painlessly as may be. To do this, the garrote seems far preferable to any mode of execution yet discovered,—provided it be true that the head endures pain after severance from the body.

An English jury has just given a verdict that American juries would do well to heed and imitate. The Rev. John Goodwin, of Morton, was accused by a Mrs. Standishstreet of having seduced her. She threatened to denounce him publicly unless he paid her a certain sum of money. He refused, and she carried her threat into execution. He demanded a written recantation. Failing to get this, he sued her for slander, and was awarded damages of £1,000. Pending the suit, the would-be blackmailer and her husband absconded. The presiding Judge, in summing up, said: "One can hardly conceive anything more diabolical than utterances of this kind against the character of a clergyman; and when they are so entirely unfounded, and are so persistently adhered to, as in this case, it is right that the jury should mark their estimate of such conduct by the amount of damages."

The Chicago *Isothermal* thinks there will not be much of a shower after all. Dubois, Hatch, Koerner, Butler, Miner, etc., are people of no consequence whatever in its opinion. The fact is, that these gentlemen, or some of them, owned the *Isothermal*, or the material out of which it is composed, only a few days since, and the time when they ceased to be of any consequence, in its estimation, must have been between the two days when they transferred their property to its new isothermal owner.

By the laws of Maryland, a marriage in that State is valid only when performed by a "minister of the Gospel, ordained according to the rites and ceremonies of his or her Church, or in such manner as is used and practised by the society of people called Quakers." The result of this enactment is, that Maryland Jews are obliged to begin their wedding trips without the usual ceremony, and get married somewhere outside the State. They are naturally restive under such an absurdly unjust law, and are moving to obtain its repeal. Strangely enough, they meet with much opposition. Here is a chance for Congressional interference. If it is within the sphere of Congressional duty to forbid the refusal of rooms in hotels, and seats in churches, and graves in cemeteries to any one on account of color, it is certainly within its sphere to forbid the refusal of honorable marriage to any one on account of religious belief. Let the next Civil Rights bill guard the interests of Hebrews as well as negroes.

In one of the cities of Central Illinois, a rather noted lawyer, Colonel R. J. Ingersoll, lately delivered a lecture, the character of which may be inferred from its opening sentence: "An honest God is the noblest work of man." A number of weak-minded personages are now trying to devise some method of preventing Colonel Ingersoll's practising law, on the ground that he is unfit to do so, because his theological views differ from theirs. It is not claimed that his lecture was at all immoral: its infidelity is the one charge. There is nothing to prevent the busybodies aforesaid from refusing to engage his services; and there is nothing, and will be nothing, to prevent other people from engaging his services, if they choose to do so. "It is setting a high value on our opinions," shrewdly says Montaigne, "to roast people on account of them." It is setting a high value on them to try to persecute people in any way on account of them.

The impeachment of Governor Reed, of Florida, seems to have fallen through. The charges against him were many and grave; but the Senate, after having met to try him, suddenly and unexpectedly adjourned some weeks since, and shows no signs of convening again. Under these circumstances, Reed claims that he is virtually acquitted, and has issued a proclamation announcing his resumption of Gubernatorial authority. It is characteristic of the Southern (mis)rule that his first official act seems to have been the dismissal of the Judges appointed by the Governor *pro tem.*, and the appointment of new ones from the ranks of his own especial partisans.

It is highly creditable to the Fire Department of this city that, although there have been eight alarms of fire during the past twenty-four hours, and that during all that time a gale has been blowing almost as furious as that which prevailed at the time of the Great Fire, every one of these incipient conflagrations has been extinguished with merely nominal loss to the owners of the property endangered. If this energy and promptness are continued through the year, the record of the Department will be a highly creditable one, and will do much not only to restore to our citizens a feeling of security, but also to place Chicago in the first class of insurance risks.

POLITICAL.

Men who ought to know have assured the New York *Post* that Chief Justice Chase doesn't take any interest in the Parkersburg movement, having flung away ambition.

—The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says the delegates from that State to Philadelphia will vote for Grant, provided he will "remove all the respecable Federal officials in South Carolina and appoint the creatures of the Scott ring."

—The newly elected Mayor of St. Paul, Minn., is a Liberal Republican, who was turned out of the Postmastership, a while since, to make room for a Grant man. The St. Paul *Dispatch* says the people of the city made his cause their own, Republicans and Democrats working and voting side by side against the Grant ticket.

—The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* is very anxious that the Democratic party shall stand by its colors and take its drubbing, as usual. But it sadly remarks that if the Pendletons, Seymours, Blairs, Brockses, Voorheeses, Hendrickses, Hoffmans, Thurmans, Casserlys, Blacks, and all those other fellows really persist in their intentions to try a change, the *Appeal* will have to go along, too.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Democratic), expressing the hope that the Cincinnati Conference will prove a genuine success, says:

> The principle of local self-government ought to be put forward by the Liberals as the pivot about which all the other issues of the canvass are to turn; and, if they do this, Democrats will be able to furnish their convictions a square and unanswerable reason for supporting a ticket whose antecedents are opposed to so many of their old prejudices and traditions.

—The *Saturday Evening Union*, a Labor organ in New Haven, has taken from the head of its columns the names of Davis and Parker, not being satisfied that those gentlemen accept the Labor-Reform nomination and platform.

—Says the St. Louis *Democrat* (Republican):

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE explains that Mr. Herman Raster resigned his office of Revenue Collector because he found it impossible to help the Administration while editing a newspaper and holding an office. This was a very correct view of the case to take, and we trust it will be adopted very soon by the few remaining office-holding editors in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Blakeley, Halloway, and Comly would greatly increase their sphere of usefulness by immediate and unconditional resignation.

—The Buffalo *Demokrat* (German) says of the retirement of Herman Raster from the Revenue Collectorship of Chicago:

> It demonstrates the strength of the current among the German Republicans of the West. If the Cincinnati Convention shall bring good candidates into the field, as it promises to do, outside of the office holders, there will hardly remain in the Grant camp a corporal's guard of Germans.

—Says the New Orleans *National Republican*:

> Mr. Warmoth is gnawing at the string by which that tin box was tied on behind, and thinks THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Cincinnati *Gazette* have drawn it a little tighter. He's chasing himself around at a fearful rate. He's nearly at an end anyhow.

—At Washington, recently, a large delegation, who had been before the Committee of Ways and Means, called to pay their respects to the President before leaving Washington. Having gone through the usual hand-shaking, a somewhat awkward pause ensued, when the gentleman who had introduced them said: "Mr. President, not one of these men want an office." "Ah," was the reply; "I congratulate them. The most fortunate man is he who does not want an office, and the next most fortunate as who knows he can't get one."

—Horace Maynard, it is said, will be the Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee, unless he declines the nomination.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* (Democratic) says to D. W. Voorhees:

> Save the country first; let parties take care of themselves. There are too many voters who earnestly desire a reform of the administration of the Government, to be longer controlled by party leaders. The masses are stronger than the manipulators; they are stronger than caucus or convention; and they have made up their minds on both sides to sacrifice parties to achieve a victory over corruption and bad blood. A straight Democratic Presidential ticket in 1872 would not be supported by one-half of the 3,000,000 voters to which the old leaders point as if they were carried in their pockets. The West is the balance of power, and there the leading organs of public opinion, both Republican and Democratic, are in harmony in the advocacy of the wisdom of making the new movement.

—The St. Louis *Republican* (Democratic) thus discusses the Cincinnati movement:

> The leading purpose of the Cincinnati Convention ought to be, and, we doubt not, will be, what it is the leading purpose of the Administration to prevent—a fair division of the people of the United States on the living issues of the day. There is a strong conviction that the Civil Service is becoming, under the present rule, hopelessly corrupt, and that President Grant cannot and will not reform it; that our Revenue system is unwarrantably partial and oppressive; that the continued proscription of the South ought to be abolished, and the Southern States really restored to their full capacity in the Union; that a President ought to be ineligible for a second term; that the public offices of the Government belong to the people, and not to the Executive and his friends; and that the Constitution, not less than the amendments to it, ought to be obeyed by the party that has control of the Government. If the Cincinnati Convention shall boldly present these questions to the people in their simplest form, so as to force a division of popular sentiment upon them, it will do all that it can hope to do. It will have accomplished an object which the Administration party is laboring to prevent; and this will be a most valuable advantage. It will show the opposition to be master of the field, with power to select the positions, place its enemy on the defensive, and bring into action all the elements of discontent against him.

—An Albany letter to the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Gazette* says:

> To show you the strong hold which the policy about to be adopted in Cincinnati has taken upon the Fenton-Greeley wing of the party, I may say that I have not seen there a single man of mark of that class who is opposed to it—not one. In saying this I am not speaking of men of little influence in the party, but of those who in the trying crisis of its existence, largely aided in giving it power and prestige from one end of the State to the other. I may say, too, that I have not only been surprised at the unanimity of sentiment in the class of politicians to which I am referring, but at the reports they bring from their various localities, leading irresistibly to the conclusion that the Republican party of New York is honeycombed with hostility to the re-election of Grant. Though previously aware that this feeling was widespread, I had no notion of its general prevalence and great strength until I had an opportunity to gauge its dimensions at the Capitol. Of one thing all may feel assured: That influential minds in the Democratic party of New York are determined to take the course which will most certainly lead to the defeat of Grant in November. And, in this supreme hour, they will set their faces against embarrassing the main question by minor or irrelevant issues.

—The Cincinnati *Times*, a Grant journal, says:

> The Cincinnati Convention lacks only two things of being a comprehensive affair on a broad basis, namely: First, the entire and cordial assent of the Democratic party to accept its results and fall into line under a new "Democratic-Republican" party organization then to be brought into being; and, secondly, complete fusion of all the above indicated personal and political elements under the heat of a passionate purpose to "beat Grant." If this object, with the fulfilment of both these conditions, can be attained by the May Convention, it would be a silly, ostrich like attempt at self-delusion to pretend that the consolidated Opposition would not be formidable. Most certainly it would. It might endanger the re-election of Grant in November.

—The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* (Republican) says it does not expect to support the Cincinnati movement, but is not of those who regard that movement as destitute of all good, adding:

> Each succeeding Presidential election in our country should be a real advance. The administration of the Government should be constantly becoming more and more perfect. Instead of growing more corrupt, it should be getting more pure; and we know of nothing which would contribute more to this than to see the wisest, best, and most experienced men in the country at the head of all parties. If the Cincinnati movement shall contribute to this end, it will do great good.

—It is just about a century since Junius assailed the Marquis of Granby in the following words:

> It has lately been a fashion to pay a compliment to the bravery and generosity of the Commander-in-Chief at the expense of his understanding. They who love him least make no question of his courage, while his friends dwell chiefly on the facility of his disposition. Admitting him to be as brave as a total absence of all feeling and reflection can make him, let us see what sort of merit he derives from the remainder of his character. If it be generosity to accumulate in his own person and family a number of lucrative employments; to provide at the public expense for every creature that bears the name of Manners; to heap promotion upon his favorites and dependents, the present Commander-in-Chief is the most generous man alive.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM.

Speech of Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

Reasons that Shaped the Calling of the Cincinnati Convention.

Indictment of the Present National Administration.

The Principles Whose Supremacy Is Necessary to National Well-Being.

"Let Us Have Peace," But "Not a Putrid Peace, Smelling Rank of Rotting Liberties."

The following is the speech delivered by the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri, before the Kansas Liberal Mass Convention, at Topeka, on the 10th inst.:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Your greeting is very cordial, and I thank you for the token of good will it conveys, not only to myself, but also to the State I have the honor to represent.

You meet to-day to cradle

A REFORM MOVEMENT

that has only patriotic ends in view. It purposes no violence of language or action. It addresses itself calmly to such reason as must pervade our institutions. It indicts the abuse of power in high places, only to preserve the fair name of all from reproach. Its mission is to carry healing to the wounds of the country, and crown it with content.

A period of our history fraught with the agitation of great ideas has just ended. It begun under the goading of angry partyism, and was carried forward through the blood and bitterness of civil war [illegible] and culminated by establishing an equal freedom as the rightful heritage of every American citizen. From Missouri came the first inroads which ushered in that tragic time. From Kansas came a stern resistance which kindled the feud of our whole nation into irrepressible antagonism. And now Missouri and Kansas join hands in friendship, insist that policies of peace and not hatred shall prevail, unite to stamp out the corruptions which fattened whilst we fought, and demand that a constitutional rule shall once more prevail, that State and National authority shall be respected as of old, that a military shall give place to a civil order, and the people come into their own again.

This is

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION

you seek to inaugurate. And is it not significant already of a coming triumph when two great States, foremost parties to the collision of the past, so spontaneously combine to give it voice and impulse? You have seen, across what was once the border, how absolute a repose and self-government are restored there. You feel to the very marrow of your bones how essential it is to drive the harpies of bribery from control in your own midst. Thus, what commends itself as a solution promising genuine unity for the divided sections, equally implies the purities of local administration. What other policy holds out equal hope?

My friends: Your assemblage assures me that you realize this to be no idle parade of conventional politics. There is a certain suspense in the very air; but there is a manly purpose on every brow. The customary rally-cries are lacking, but there is elevated a banner with this strange device:

"MY COUNTRY BEFORE ANY PARTY."

Your office-holders are not out in force to give a holiday airing to their loyalty; but the independence of your State attends, resolute to utter the inner thought which dwells with the much-enduring masses. Then let Kansas be true this day to her eventful history. In common with the States of the Great West, let her assert a readiness to help forward this rescue of a nation from a control sordid and unredeemed by any high aspiration,—control that squanders the honors and dignities of the Republic amongst a band of personal retainers, a control that eventually, under disguises of monopoly, and patronage, and taxation, and centralism, would substitute a slavery of the white race for the old slavery of the black race.

As Republicans, you have come together to consult upon the modes whereby effort may be best given to your convictions. So grave a National danger can only be averted by concerted action. To accomplish this, a National Mass Convention has been called at Cincinnati, on the 1st of May. As that assemblage may be expected to take action of infinite consequence to the future well-ordering of our Government, and as hostile criticism has not been slow to assail its purport in advance, I desire to put in pleading before you some of

THE REASONS THAT HAVE SHAPED ITS CALLING.

Apart from the imperative necessities already stated, there confronts the public a consideration connected with the present Republican organization which breeds serious alarm with all reflecting men who value the substance of things more than any form. That consists in the transformation which its partisanship has impressed upon the Government itself. To state it plainly, ours is no longer a Government of three co-ordinate branches, each independent and a check upon the other, as our fathers framed it; but within the structure has been established another Government, intangible to the law, merging all departments into one will, known as that of THE PARTY; and within the party has been erected a despotism, ruling all its membership to its own ordering, known as EXECUTIVE FAVOR. Thus it results that those barriers against abuse of power, set up with so much care, are all broken down, and replaced by a subtle machinery whose secret springs few may know. Under a Republic in name, we have to-day

A PACKED JUDICIARY AND A SUBSERVIENT CONGRESS,

dominated by a military chieftain. This fact, which is visible to all who will look; this fact, which sets at naught the defences of charter rights; this fact, which put to blush the claims of party fealty; this fact, which arraigns the very method of that interior ruling organization,—this fact, I say, necessitates a revolt from established routine to attain any free, patriotic expression. There can be no liberty of utterance where ostracism falls upon the best and bravest who dare to dissent. Tradition has it that, amongst the ancient Locrians, he who proposed any reform did so with a halter around his neck, by which he was suspended if the law was not adopted. Here the hanging begins before the investigation is permitted, and Administration cartoons against Sumner and Schurz surpass in malignity the impalement of a Tweed or a Connolly.

These, therefore, like yourselves, who have chosen another method of canvassing the views of the Republicans of this nation, find full warrant for any latitude of procedure in the surveillance thus set by official mandate over any questioning. For this reason

THE CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI,

instead of evading, challenges rebuke for its irregularity. It does not pretend to be a copy of its rivals at Philadelphia or elsewhere. Unshackled by ordinary procedure, popular in its origin, limited to no specific numbers, it passes official comprehension and scorns its adroit controls. Therein will lie its power and its influence. From the masses, and of them, it will embody their frankest expression. Gathering the humblest along with the wisest, it will combine enthusiasm along with guidance. The States will be all represented, and accorded each its appropriate influence. Furthermore, it boldly assumes an initiative, and thereby gives warrant of absolute sincerity, not mere scheming. This, after all, let me say it with deliberation, is its highest title to the confidence of the people.

The truth is, fellow citizens, that our country has for a long time been fully aroused to

THE SINISTER MODES OF PARTY-MANIPULATION.

Disrepute has attached from the working of primaries, assessing the offices, plying patronage, and other jobberies. So strong was this general opinion four years since, that both the great political parties sought to take advantage of it by going outside of their regular organization in search of candidates. The Democrats endeavored to nominate a distinguished Republican, and the Republicans took up with a questionable Democrat. No one ever claimed that General Grant's politics identified him with the party, and no one was more surprised than himself when an ingenious editor manufactured for him a Republican record. The very doubt thus suggested contributed much to his success, since it was accepted by the people as some indication that the baneful influence of rigid partyism would find no lodgment in the conduct of public affairs. And to-day the prevalence of Passivism is but another sign of the temper of the times; not that parties are always baneful, but that the work of restoration requires a broader and better contemplation than lies within the temper of any passionate triumph.

Accepting, then, this assurance of widespread sympathy, it becomes a duty to adopt such courses of political action as will give an option to our countrymen of passing condemnation upon a system whose abuses they so clearly recognize. It is not, therefore, as a party in any strict sense—but as a reform and a deliverance—that Liberalism makes its appeal to public opinion. Definite outlines of action are set forth, but it is rather the relaxation of all past disciplines that will fill the measure of the great hope of the country for a new and prosperous era. What

THE PARTY OF THE FUTURE

will be, it would be premature now to declare. Only this can be said with certainty, that it will take character from the victory which may be won, not from the relicts left behind. What the present crisis, however, absolutely demands, may be set forth definitely in a few words. Its requirement above all else is a President without partyism, an army without a mission, a Congress without price, and a Supreme Judiciary without politics.

Gentlemen of the Convention: Let us not underrate

THE MAGNITUDE OF THIS UNDERTAKING.

It is no small matter to shake loose a victorious party from its moorings, and it will be no slender argument that will have weight to effect that object. Many attachments will have to be broken; many interests will intervene; many doubts will arise. But I have an abiding faith in the patriotism of the American people, whenever a hearing can be had. I know, too, that any appeal, to have any success, must be made to the mind and conscience of the conquering North. It is there the public opinion is consolidated which can make or unmake governments. The conquered South stands virtually voiceless. And from whence so well can come the presentment that will be powerful to touch the inner chords of conviction as from the States of the West, peopled with the manhood of those sinewy sons of both North and South who have converted a wilderness into a wonder of wealth. They have learned to know each other as brave men ever do; they are free of those restraints so tyrannous elsewhere; and, in pioneering the path of Empire, they see with intuition dangers to which older communities are ever blind.

Your attention has been called to the instrumentalities through which the present cast of character has been given to the Republican party,—one which has departed, it so completely that its earliest and most steadfast friends can not always recognize it. An inquiry into the origins of that distortion upon the general public thought will also go far to satisfy you that it has been of no good, and gives promise of no better.

THE PROFOUNDEST PROBLEM OF THIS TIME

one not second in importance to any of the great questions which have been solved, is to unite the people everywhere upon the basis of [illegible] enough reconciliation, to readjust the dispossessment our political system has suffered from [illegible] our faith in our institutions. Otherwise there can be no hope for a still higher development of Republican Government in the time to come. And who of all of us is willing to sacrifice that hope? Shall it be said that, with so much attained, with freedom accomplished, self-government affirmed, progress inviting, we are not willing to confront the difficulties of the hour, and go forward to achieve that destiny which outlines itself so grandly upon the visioning eye?

The people of the North, who have escaped material disaster during the war, and enjoyed prosperity since, are but too apt to think that they do not countenance any hatreds, and, because the forms are preserved, that no violence or wrenching has been done to their political system. Consider, however, that the conduct of our National affairs is only the legitimate fruit of a recognized sentiment that sustains it,—that it comes of public sentiment, and is no better or worse than that tolerance,—and they may have reason to doubt the justice of their self-complacency.

There are other and more striking proofs, however, going to show that a struggle so protracted, highly concentrating all authority for special action, has encouraged changes in current political ideas at the North

DANGEROUS TO THE LIBERTIES THERE MOST CHERISHED.

In the South, where the very vesture of all Government was thrown away, and where the processes of reconstruction have taken direction from National authority, we have seen that public thought of the North interpreted in the most distinct manner. There, the work of reconstruction has been followed up by an alien policy, swift to punish rather than to reconcile. There, the spirit of dominion has been the synonym of Federal authority, in the shaping of all local organization, open control of large bodies of dependents, interference to sustain worthless officials, and ruthless violations of the rights of person. There, the failure to build a new civil and social order, replete with illustrations of concord and progress, has been most signal and unfortunate. There, the race which was liberated has been kept solidly arrayed against the rest of the community, under corrupt appliances, with constant ferments, to control such States in the interest of the Administration. There, the substance of entire sections has been plundered, debts mortgaging generations of labor contracted, taxes levied to the point of confiscation,—all done under agencies upheld by the National Government. There, whenever the system itself has created new disorders, as in the nature of things it could not fail to do, still harsher legislation has been demanded, and the enforcements of martial law have been resorted to with needless severity. But the texture of this rule, and failure thus imposed, must be held to show forth the animating impulse that accredits its work. The political ideas which are accepted at the [illegible] realization vent in dealing with the South, and this might well crowd into its consciousness that mighty language of the Earth Spirit in Goethe:

> At the roaring Loom of Time I ply,
> Weaving for God the garment thou seest Him by.

Now, I submit to you if a theory of national policy and power which has developed so ruinously elsewhere, is not dangerous everywhere. I ask you whether a public opinion which has sustained so much of spoliation, and shown itself so indifferent to the limitations of rightful authority abroad, may not possibly be

THE PARENT CAUSE OF CORRUPTIONS

springing into such alarming magnitude at home. Do not such inflictions, like curses, come back to roost; and may not the plunder of Erie corporations, and venality in so many Legislatures, from Albany to Topeka, have a closer connection than might at first be supposed, with a programme of political thought and action thus set on high as the type of public conscience. Could the $250,000,000 pillaged by the Carpet-Bag Governments have been permitted except under a dissolute political morality that connived at Tammany in a ten-million steal? Could that violence done the Constitution, in suspending the *habeas corpus*, have proceeded from any other than an atmosphere saturated with constraint of elections and dictation to electors, under Presidential auspices. And, as a fitting sequel, also, to such an inquest, may it not be worth while to consider if the moulding of such dependencies on administration favor as Louisiana and South Carolina, ruled by an uneducated, inflamed negro vote, may not have a significance in the Electoral College or the deliberation of Congress, that will silence the protest even of Massachusetts herself, should the exegencies of an election demand a war with England?

It will not be contended with any truth that the great mass of Northern men sympathize with the animosities thus perpetuated, or that they would willingly foster dangers thus threatening to all free society. But it is true that they have surrendered the leadership of public opinion to a party organization because it carried them safely through the perils of civil war, and have not been alert to prevent that control from taking shapes utterly at variance with the free opinion in which it was founded. It is, therefore, only by an appeal from the party to the people, that any readjustment of the thought of the North can come, and it is only by

ARRESTING THAT TENDENCY IN NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION TO EXTREME CENTRALIZATION,

that any influence can be given to such reawakened conscience. The duty was plain, in the first instance, to take measures for confirming the results of the war by fundamental law; but it was not from mere acts of reconstruction that the evils now so apparent necessarily resulted. I am sure that such results, transforming our whole Republican system, were never contemplated by many of the most resolute who gave those acts their support. Having seen the outcome, having held the mirror up to nature and witnessed the workings, having analyzed the light passed through this distorted reorganization and detected there unerring spectrum-lines of despotic rule, is not the duty equally plain with us as Republicans to reaffirm those axioms and that ordering of our Government in which heretofore has ever been found safety for our freedom and elevation for our moralities?

Let us, then, search out again that virtue of the Government of our fathers, which consisted in recognizing its true lineaments, and tolerating no departure from its admirable adjustment of parts, its balance of powers, its rigid restraints. The very genius of our Federal Constitution consists in

RECONCILING LOCAL FREEDOM AND FEDERAL UNITY.

The principle of National sovereignty is now too firmly established to be again assailed; let us see to it, then, that the corresponding principle, independence of the States within their spheres, be likewise maintained. And, especially, let us guard that no contempt for local government, or for equal rights, or self help prepare the way for one of those splendid mockeries of rule which, under pretext of caring for all, in the end ruins all.

Gentlemen of the Convention: In looking abroad over the country, there are many signs which foretell

THE COMING OF GREAT POLITICAL CHANGES;

not merely such as come from the defeat of one party and the triumph of another, but changes likely to impress the political of the future with requirements of better government, more elevation of purpose in its aims, and wider comprehension of what belongs to social regulation, and what to the enforcements of law, than has hitherto prevailed. Of these indications there are none more significant than the very widespread dissatisfaction that is everywhere manifested amongst Republicans that have hitherto acted in concert, and who would naturally overlook many minor faults of administration, but who are now seen from Iowa to Texas deliberately breaking ranks. They assert with much truth that the results reasonably to have been expected from so long a continuance of Republican supremacy have not been attained, and that the prospect is not reassuring. When party-leaders demand that a new campaign shall be conducted simply upon old issues, and take no step to meet urgent wants, to correct growing abuses, or to repair grave errors of policy, such distrust is not only pardonable, but commendable. With great unanimity, the rightfulness of a scrupulous observance of the public faith in meeting obligations of the national debt has been recognized, and let me say, in passing, that I yield precedence to none in that behalf; but somehow it is felt that the rapid retirement of bonds in advance of necessity has not been accomplished through stricter economies in the service and wiser measures of public revenue, but rather by maintaining an excessive burden of taxation upon the people. Even the Syndicate, scriptural allusion though it possess for aught we know, does not raise any vision of turning the money-changers out of the Temple. They see, and especially those of the Valley of the Mississippi, that, in the original placing of that burden,

ITS WEIGHT HAS BEEN CAST UPON THE AGRICULTURAL AND PRODUCING SECTIONS,

whilst the attempt has been successfully made to evade its equal bearing upon moneyed centres and capitalized industries. They find that great corporations have the ear of Congress; that subsidies are the favorite fancies at Washington; that public lands are given away by the province, whilst doubled in price to settlers; that a so-called Internal Revenue System sends abroad a needless army of officials, whilst a Tariff,

THE SCANDAL OF AN EDUCATED AGE,

is inaccessible to any genuine reform. A brilliant writer has recently written a book to inquire "Does Protection protect?" in view of the overreaching there illustrated; but a much more pertinent inquiry would be, "Does the Revenue pay?" considering the urgent need there is that it be framed on some true principle addressed to that end. Violent changes in the delicate relations of commerce are ever to be deprecated; but it should be borne in mind that the only way to prevent such violence is by timely and thorough reform. Nor will it be seriously controverted that all this implied waste of those resources which should be thriftily husbanded comes at last out of the labor of the country, and falls heaviest upon labor in its rudest form. The capitalist may stand an income tax, but the man who works by the day cannot stand to have his cost of living experimented upon. And the consequence is, that a voice of labor is being heard in the land, not always true in its recognitions, but ever emphatic for a more equal life between man and man, yearning for that profounder reform which shall replace competitions by co-operation, and resisting with a great weight of unanimity those aggressive spoliations which, under every ingenious pretext, are crushing out the life of the American people, instilling an inordinate greed for office, and making each to demand that somehow he shall be supported by somebody else.

In other aspects, the conduct of affairs during later years is not altogether inviting to Republicans, who feel some responsibility for what transpires. Abroad,

THE REPUTE OF THE NATION HAS NOT BEEN SUSTAINED,

our diplomacy has been frequently scandalized, the old friendships with nearly every Foreign Power have been chilled, and the gravest complications have been hastily appealed to an arbitration where the very preliminaries seem yet to be involved in dispute. Our commercial marine is swept from the ocean, soon to be driven likewise from the lakes, and, after having, a few years since, closed a thousand miles of sea-coast against the blockade-runners of the world, we are now taunted by Spanish officials with inability to defend the harbor of a single principal city. Sinister objects, selfish scheming, womanly intrigues, personal antipathies, master the Department of State, and lassitude feebly imitates courage. Thus it happens that, whilst the patriotism of Cuba, without protest, is being stamped out in blood, the vaunted Monroe doctrine peddles down to a projected land steal at San Domingo.

Another subject that has never ceased to claim absorbing interest has been

THE RELATION SUSTAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO THE EMANCIPATED RACE.

Proud of the achievement of having liberated three millions of human beings, Republicans have felt solicitous to see them so incorporated with the communities in which they dwell that their newly-acquired citizenship should work no disturbance and incite no umbrage. Resuming suspended labor, mingling in local concerns, giving to the cause of good government a free support, attached to different parties as individual judgment might determine, it was recognized that the rights of the colored race would be respected by all, and that question pass finally out of politics. Its safety would lie in division of its suffrage; its division would come from being let alone. But it may be well asked, Has such consideration for the welfare of the freedmen obtained with those in power? Has not a policy the very reverse been pursued with regard to them; has not an active partisanship been demanded of them; has not their vote been wielded absolutely as a unit; and has not the result of all this been protracted alienation, disreputable government, and endangered liberties? The external control, which, by teaching political dependence, uses a race thus emancipated as a threat and a means of dominating the suffrage of all opposed to its continuance in power, substantially puts the achievements of the war at the peril of a single Presidential campaign. It thus does, in its own person, that very thing which constitutes its gravest charge against former adversaries, and does it from purely selfish considerations. It regards the colored vote as an appanage won by force, to be only administered in a spirit of force, and to be taught to rely upon external force for maintenance. Must they not, however, be protected, you ask, against outrage and crime, in person and in rights? I answer yes,—a thousand times yes. But is military terrorism that only or best protection? Does all civilization and genius of government embody itself at last in a squadron of dragoons? Has the plying shuttle of civil law, carrying its many colored threads, and weaving beautiful patterns of order for society, lost all its cunning? Protection! Yes, I say protection to them as others, whether in Missouri or New York; but let that protection come of agencies and administrations powerful by virtue of the confidence they inspire, and repressive of wrong because founded upon unimpeachable justice.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

has been most largely demanded by the conscientious and enlightened voice of public opinion. The press, that reflects so truly, with all its partisan bias, the general public thought, has been a unit in denouncing the present modes of appointment, and calling for methods of intervention that would lift the officering of the Departments above the much reprobated spoils system. How far has its voice been listened to, or reform been a success? A feeble attempt, never earnestly prosecuted, has lapsed under the exigency of campaign purposes, and the very appropriations to that end are voted down by a Republican Congress and denounced in a Republican Senate. A personal wrangle, instigated by the Administration, as to who made the largest number of recommendations, is the miserable fiasco to the whole proceeding. The country did not quarrel with recommendations. The people would have been glad to see Senators, who are charged by the Constitution as advisers of the President, sending in the names of the best men of all their constituents, and eager to see the places of public trust thus filled. What a commentary, therefore, is it, upon the service and the futility of such advice, when those who might otherwise feel it a duty, consider it necessary to prove themselves not amenable to such charges.

But I detain you by enumeration of causes which have alienated so many Republicans. It is sufficient to reaffirm that such loss of confidence on their part betokens serious change. They feel like the Hindoos, who, finding that their idols, though ever so much prayed to, would not abate the plague, started inquiry, and discovered them all to have been manufactured at Manchester. That these impressions are not the disturbed imaginings of mere disappointment, I am [illegible] consciousness. You know that the criticism is true one in all its parts, as true as that the French were supplied with ammunition at Springfield, or that Leet was gazetted as a General Order upon the Customs. You have, however, still other warrant when you find the protest

CHAMPIONED BY NAMES THAT COMMAND THE RESPECT OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

When the great leader of the educational interests of New England, Mr. Woolsey; when the first journalist of the Republican organization in the East, Mr. Greeley; when that brilliant ornament of the legal profession of the West, Mr. Stallo; when an Adams of Massachusetts, a Clay of Kentucky, a Curtin of Pennsylvania, a Grimes of Iowa,—now, alas! dead, and may the good angel scatter flowers upon his grave!—when so many others, illustrious for purity, talent, and culture, draw like conclusions, then may you rest sure that your judgment is not morbidly biased. And when, behind the flashing and the gleaming thus shot forth, a sombre cloud of despondency is seen to brood over half the nation, when an unusual oppression burdens a great and heretofore triumphant party with formal candidates, whilst its ancient rival awaits with bated breath the coming of events, when the accustomed market-places of politics are scarcely noted in the up-looking at a strange portent, then tell me not that there is no storm upon the blast, gathering its strength to scatter all this darkness and let in once more the clear light of God's sunshine.

Gentlemen of the Convention: There is one controlling fact yet, of great import, that must not be lost sight of at this juncture. It is, that no established belief can be supplanted by mere denunciation. No matter how great may have been the faults of an Administration, ostensibly in the name of Republicanism, you will not succeed except by

PRESENTING SOMETHING OTHER AND BETTER THAN IT

to the confidence of the people. To their own satisfaction they have judged between alternatives heretofore offered, and it will be vain to seek a change by submitting anew what was then discarded. Therefore, the question comes again to the front, What will you do to make auspicious that dawning of a better time? To you, as Republicans by conviction, it is a very vital consideration, whether, in face of this accumulating demand from the people, you will persist in recognizing no wrong in all that is complained of, in asserting once more the primacy of party over popular sentiment, in refusing to tolerate any departure to new courses; or will you acknowledge a responsibility growing out of the conduct of the Government for so many years, and undertake to set before this nation a standard and a faith around which it can rally with enthusiasm and confidence. Will you leave these evils to breed another great revulsion of parties, that shall carry the thoughts of the county into the other extreme of hostility which may undue all the work of your hands; or will you, with courage and forethought, apply the corrective, disregard the discipline

AND SAVE THE NATION.

That, my Republican friends, is the simple question before you to-day. And, in speaking so pointedly to you as I have done, I mean no disrespect to that great body of public sentiment which, under other forms and nomenclature, is ready to uphold any deliverance that may be initiated. I recognize its power, I respect its patriotism, I believe it is sincere in its manifestation, and I know that its cordial co-operation will be absolutely essential to any success. But it is equally imperative that the dividing lines should be established first by yourselves and those who think with you. If you hesitate, all may be lost; if you have purified your hearts to high purposes, and there is valor in your veins as of yore, then what is worthy of being set as a jewel in the crown of freedom may still be confirmed. If you are recreant in this hour, and with all this favoring auspice, then it may be yours hereafter to apostrophize Liberty:

> Star of the brave, whose beam hath shed
> Such glory o'er the quick and dead,
> Thou radiant and adored deceit
> Which millions rushed in arms to greet,
> Proud meteor of immortal birth,
> Why rise in Heaven to set on Earth!

LET US THEN HAVE PEACE,

not a putrid peace,—smelling rank of rotting liberties; not a bayonetted silence of one-half, and a fawning upon power of the other; but a cordiality as of other days, that shall thrill with reviving commerces and new prosperities; that shall repose upon contentment, and equalities, and mutual trust; that shall organize rivalries in behalf of the purity and good government of our country, not upon its past hatreds or differing races; that shall see the States co-ordinating again within their prescribed duties, and Federal authority set to its own proper function, not grasping to control all the business interests of distinct communities; and that shall restore dignity, honor, moderation, statesmanship, to the administration of the affairs of the Republic, and make it lustrous once more as the hope of the world.

ANTIOCH.

The Earthquake Visitation in Syria—One-Half of the Ancient Town Laid in Ruins by the Shocks—Fifteen Hundred Persons Swept from Life to Eternity.

London (April 8) Despatch to the New York Herald.

A telegram from Constantinople, reporting the occurrence of a most fearful and fatal visitation by earthquake in the East, reached this city during the morning to-day. The despatch states that the City of Antioch, in Syria, has just been visited by an earthquake, causing terrible loss of life and an almost general ruin of property. One-half of the city was totally destroyed, and 1,500 persons swept from existence suddenly. A rumbling noise, of almost unearthly sound, pervaded Antioch at an early hour this morning. The people became alarmed and startled. They were not permitted a moment for reflection as to the cause, when the town was visited by three successive shocks of earthquake and earth waves, the force of which caused the buildings to vibrate and rock to and fro. Houses commenced to topple over, and the inhabitants rushed from the falling buildings terror-stricken and shrieking in dismay. They endeavored to force their way from the town to the open country, but very many of them perished in the attempt. The river Orontes rose and swept over the lower portions of the city. The two bridges which spanned the river have been carried away, and great portions of the city were thrown down. Great distress prevails in that portion of the city which has not been demolished, and the inhabitants are sadly in need of the assistance which is being forwarded to them rapidly from the cities and towns more adjacent to the scene of disaster.

SKETCH OF THE CITY OF ANTIOCH.

The city of Antioch—or, as it is now called, Antakiek, now again, for the fourth or fifth time, destroyed by an earthquake, was in ancient times one of the most famous in Syria, and at one period was even more wealthy and splendid and populous than either of its great rivals, Aleppo and Damascus. It is situated on the river Aazi (the ancient Orontes), about twenty miles from its mouth, and thirty-four miles west of Aleppo. It was founded about 300 B. C. by Seleucus Nicator, and named by him in honor of his father, Antiochus, fifteen other cities, none of which have, however, so successfully survived the attacks of time, enjoying, at about the same period, a like distinction. Situated directly in the track of the caravans from Mesopotamia and Persia, in a beautiful valley at the foot of the mountains, which rise at this point from a narrow fringe of low-lying shore, with abundance of water and a singularly fertile soil, the city soon became wonderfully prosperous, and the wares of Bagdad and Mosul, of Cashmere and Benares, halted in caravansaries on their way to the bazaars of Byzantium and the markets of Rome. One cause of its wealth and greatness was no doubt the energy and industry of the colony of Greeks, of Athenian ancestry, by whom it was peopled, and who had been removed from the neighboring city of Antigonium by Seleucus. It was for several generations the favorite residence of the Seleucid Princes and became the capital of Syria. Splendid palaces and baths and amphitheatres and temples were built by the munificence of its rulers until it was celebrated all over the Eastern world for the grandeur of its architecture as for the wealth and luxury and devotion to pleasure of its inhabitants. No doubt it fairly earned the compliment of being termed "Antioch the Beautiful" and the "Queen of the East." At the height of its splendor it numbered 700,000 inhabitants, and was the scene of almost uninterrupted spectacles and *fetes*. Its suburbs were especially noted for their beauty. A ring of verdure surrounded its walls of reddish stone, and at its gates were the sacred fountains and groves of Daphne, and a world-famous Temple of Apollo. It fell into the hands of the Romans in 65 B. C. and was planted with a Latin colony, whose members enjoyed the especial privileges of Roman citizens. Soon after the death of Christ the Gospel was preached by the Apostles, and a flourishing Christian Church was founded. Indeed, it was at Antioch that the followers of Jesus first assumed the name of Christians. About 115 A. D. it suffered terribly from an earthquake, but was restored by the Emperor Trajan. In 155 A. D. it was destroyed by fire, but was again rebuilt. As the Christian religion spread over the Roman empire its inhabitants gradually became exclusively Christian, and in the second, third, and fourth centuries it was the principal seat of the true faith in the East, ten councils being held within its walls between the years 252 and 380. When the Latin power waned, it suffered greatly from the attacks of Persia, and about the same period endured three great famines, one of which, in 331, was so severe that wheat rose to the price of 400 pieces of silver a bushel. Between the fourth and seventh centuries, the city was three times destroyed by earthquakes. In the sixth century it was made the seat of a patriarchate, which included in its province the Syrian, Mesopotanian, and Cilician Churches. It was taken by the Saracens in 635, together with the rest of Syria, and from that time has steadily declined in importance. In 975 it was again annexed to the Western Roman Empire, and, having been retaken in 1084, was in 1098 captured by the Crusaders and made the seat of a little Christian kingdom, under Bohemond, the son of Robert Guiscard. It remained in Christian hands for nearly two centuries, and was then taken, after terrible losses, by Bibaro, Sultan of Egypt. Since then its history has been one of constantly waning prosperity. The Christian religion almost died out, and, though it had fourteen mosques, it did not possess a single Christian church until an American missionary was sent there a few years ago to found a new church. In this he met with signal success, and the missionary journals occasionally contain very interesting accounts of this revival of the influences of the Cross. In 1822 it was again destroyed by a terrible earthquake. In appearance Antakiek is at present a miserable little Arab city of about seven thousand inhabitants, built of square mud houses, with sloping and flat roofs—by the way an unusual feature for an Eastern city—and with narrow little streets, noisome with stagnant pools of water, and alive with troops of hungry, mangy curs. Strange as it may seem, the American civil war somewhat improved for a time the prospects of this ruined city. Stimulated by the high price of cotton, the indolent owners of the soil in the neighborhood, which is very well fitted for such culture, became industrious cotton raisers, and there was even a cotton mill founded by an English company. The latter enterprise, however, did not pay, and was abandoned about a couple of years ago; and since cotton has gone down the landed proprietors have subsided into their natural state of needy idleness.

From the preceding sketch it will be seen that there have previously been destructive earthquakes in Aleppo in the years 115, 458, 526, 587 and 1822. It is a curious fact that this city is within a thousand or fifteen hundred miles of the antipodes of California, where our last earthquake sensation occurred.

THE FRESHET IN THE OHIO.

Heavy Loss of Coal.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 12.

During the 24 hours ending yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, the river rose 16 feet at this point. The most disastrous result of this very sudden quickening of the river was the loss of coal and barges. As the immensely swollen mass of yellow water came running down, it wrenched from their frail moorings fully 80 barges of coal, and as many empty barges, and swept them down stream at the mercy of any obstructions that might present themselves. The majority of the barges were swept away from the Kentucky side, as the suddenly-angried Licking rushed out, in a big flood, to swell the Ohio. Of these the following can be enumerated:

From Gates' Landing, property of McDonald & Co., of Pittsburgh, the heaviest losers, to the amount of about $40,000; number of loaded barges, twenty-three.

From Brosmore's Landing, barge loads lost, thirty.

From Montgomery's Landing, barge loads lost, twenty-two.

Stone & Bros., of Pittsburgh, lost six loaded barges from Brosmore's, and all their empty barges; J. S. Neil, two; and S. W. Bard, one. Jos. Walton & Co., of Pittsburgh, lost ten empty and seven loaded (six of which were saved); D. Buchanan & Co., seven barges of coal and a float; Billerman & Co., three barges of coal and a float; Blick & Phillips, Covington coal dealers, several loaded barges; Phillips & Jordan, of the Licking Rolling-mill, several loaded barges; Uriah Shinkle, two loaded barges and two floats; Vincent Shinkle, six barges; Swift & Co., of Newport, three barges of coal and one flat of coke; Wm. H. Brown, of Pittsburgh, two barges of coal from mouth of Licking, one of which was saved; Browning & White, two barges of coal and a new float.

From the mouth of Mill Creek, Straibe & Co., of Pittsburgh, lost four hundred loaded barges, and J. S. Neil & Co., eight empty ones. These were torn away at about 10 o'clock night before last, by the descending fleet of boats from the Kentucky side, above mentioned. There were carried away from that side, also, two barges of iron ore, belonging to Swift & Co.; five empty Pomeroy and two empty Syracuse barges; three loaded coal barges of the Champion Coal Company; one shanty boat and twelve flats; also, a loaded coal barge and float belonging to Frank Schuerman, of Newport.

Fortunately the fleets of coal-barges on this side of the river, near the water works and at the mouth of Mill Creek, were about all saved. Had they gone, there would be a much heavier loss to record. As it is, the loss is about $150,000, fully half of which falls on Pittsburgh firms.

As soon as it could be done, yesterday, five steamers were despatched down stream in pursuit of the runaway property. It was reported, last night, that thirty loaded barges had been saved by these steamers—the most of them near the mouth of Sugar Creek. This is a saving of $50,000 in coal alone, and immediately reduces the net loss to $100,000. The barges average 11,000 bushels, at, say, 15 cents per bushel.

[The *Enquirer*, in its account, makes the loss much heavier. It says: The entire number of barges lost will not fall far short of 200—100 being loaded. Estimating the coal in each barge to be worth $2,000, and the barges at an average of $1,000, the loss will foot up $400,000 to the coal interest alone. Allowing $100,000 for damage to the lumber and other interests, the total damage by flood here yesterday is $500,000.]

Iron.

A Conference of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute was held on the 23d ult. in Willis' Rooms, London, Mr. H. Bessemer presiding. A long and scientific discussion arose on the reports of the American Commissioners on their experiments with the Danks Rotary Puddling Furnace, the principle of which is to puddle iron without hand labor. After the discussion had lasted some hours, Mr. Danks, the inventor, came forward and was received enthusiastically. He first replied to some of the remarks of English ironmasters, who had started the idea that iron could be made direct from the ore by a further development of the new machine, and informed the meeting that twenty-seven years ago he had made some of as good iron as could be, direct from the ore, but not in the revolving furnace. He had tried, however, to manufacture iron direct in this furnace, and he had succeeded; but owing to so much time being required for the introduction of the reducing agent—carbon—the operation would always be unprofitable. After some further discussion, it was announced that the Danks furnace at Middlesborough would be open to the inspection of the members of the Institute on proper notice being given. Mr. Spencer, a well-known inventor, read a paper on the working of the machine, showing the great saving in iron and fuel the revolving process will affect, in addition to producing metal of a superior quality. The opinion was also freely expressed that the doom of the blast-furnaces was approaching.

Do Not Forget.

The sale of the elegant residence No. 79 Park avenue, will take place Monday morning.

CLOTHING.

OUR SPRING OVERSACKS Are unexcelled in Style and Workmanship.

BUSINESS SUITS, In imported Cheviots. Large stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS at our usual low prices.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.
376 STATE-ST.
45 & 47 WEST MADISON-ST.
UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

MEDICAL.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cures
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, [illegible]
[illegible] For sale by all [illegible]

PORTANT DECISIONS.

es by the Judges of the inois Supreme Court.

of the Exercise of the ht of Eminent Domain.

y Cannot Be Taken Until e Damages Are Paid.

llector's Sales—Courts Not Reble for Legislative Failures.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

...tion of the exercise of the right of ...nent domain came before the Supreme Court ...n the case of Mrs. Amanda S. Cook ...South Park Commissioners. This was ...rom an award, by appraisers, of dam... taking, for park purposes, of Mrs. ...stead. The case was tried in the ...rt before Judge Williams, who, after ...t of two days, decided, in effect, that ...authorizing the establishment of the ...ned, while it used the word "select," ...ght of the Commissioners, designated ...property to be taken, and, conse...e value of the property was fixed at ...e popular approval of the act. The ...d higher damages than the appraisers ...d, but, under the ruling of the Court, ...ded from augmenting the damages ...should include any enhancement of ...the date the legislative act became [illegible]

...would be in conflict with the Constitution, because an attempt to perpetuate a system which the Constitution intended to destroy. If such an act would be unconstitutional if passed after the adoption of the Constitution, because of inconsistency with it, would not the same act be annulled by it if in existence at the time of its adoption? This Court has said it would. (Peoria v. Maynard, 14 Ills., 419.)

This test may not be one of universal application, but must be a correct one where the particular act, or proceeding authorized by a previous statute, is prohibited by the Constitution.

This case is among the first cases arising under the new Constitution in which we have been directly called upon to interpret or construe any of its provisions, and if we now set the pernicious example of frittering away, by subtle and artificial constructions, one of its plain prohibitions, though not one of the greatest importance, of what value is the rest of it? With such license on the part of the court of last resort, of what avail, we might ask, is any Constitution? If one provision may be thus evaded or abrogated, where is the security that others may not?

After a full and very careful examination of the question involved we are constrained to hold that the portion of the city charter, authorizing the return of unpaid taxes and assessments to the City Collector, and an order of sale of real estate to be made by him, were abrogated by the new Constitution, and the Court had no power to make such order of sale.

This decision, last reported, has a much greater effect than to settle the one case of Mr. Hill's. It covers all the cases on the general tax warrant, which were submitted on the same brief as the case of A. C. Webster,—some thirty-seven of them,—and indicates that the petition for rehearing in that case is not likely to be granted. It also applies to a numerous class of assessment and tax cases which were submitted at the September term of the Court, amounting in all to 137 cases.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

What Hon. C. B. Farwell Said to a Correspondent about His Agreement to Exempt Lumber from the Rebate Bill.

Mr. E. B. Wight, the *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent, recently interviewed the Hon. C. B. Farwell, "our member," as to his course on the Chicago Relief Bill. The following is the concluding portion of the interview:

"The situation, in my opinion, was briefly this. The lumber interests upon the floor and in lobbies of the House had become so formidable and active that they would succeed in securing a non-concurrence, or would occasion so much delay, as they easily might have done, and threatened to do, by obtaining conferences and additional amendments as to preclude the citizens of Chicago from deriving any substantial benefits from the bill until so late in the season as to render the bill, if it ever became a law, almost valueless. Immediate action seemed to me of infinitely more value than a drawback upon fifty millions of feet of lumber. I believed if a drawback could be immediately secured upon all building materials except lumber, it would be better for the interests of Chicago than to delay the prosecution of building until later in the season, with the chance of losing the bill altogether. I preferred to incur the temporary odium of a misapprehension of my motives, and secure the passage of the bill in all its substantial features, rather than obstinately to fight a man of straw and come out worsted. I was satisfied that Chicago people would prefer that the Michiganders should gouge a little rather than lose the whole bill. They would rather sacrifice a drawback of 20 per cent upon fifty millions of feet of lumber than be deprived of the advantage of obtaining a drawback upon asphaltum, brass of all kinds, bricks and tiling, cement, copper in all its forms, glass of every kind, iron in all its varieties, steel, lead, marble, oils, paints, tin, slate, and roofing, and other building materials, ranging in amount from 15 to 16 per centum. And I believed I could effect this by securing the co-operation of the lumbermen, or at least their non-opposition, and by rushing the bill through before other tariff interests than lumber could comprehend the situation or organize an opposition.

Accordingly, I set to work to see if this could be effected. This I did upon my own responsibility, and without consultation with any one.

I went to see Senators Ferry and Chandler, and suggested, as a compromise, that I would secure the exemption of lumber in the House if they would take charge of the bill in the Senate, and secure concurrence of the Senate on the same day, and without debate or a call of the yeas and nays. They said they had allies with whom they must confer. Consultation was had with Matt. Carpenter. He insisted that he should demand the yeas and nays, probably through a desire to have the record show that his Constitutional objections and arguments were *bona fide* and consistent. I went back to the House and communicated my plan to Conger, of Michigan, and Sawyer, of Wisconsin, who acceded to it. An additional conference was held between Senators Chandler, Ferry, Carpenter, and Scott, the leaders of the Tariff opposition in the Senate, with Conger and Sawyer, who held a similar position in the House. Induced by such motives as I have above detailed, I moved to exempt lumber. And the amended bill was concurred in, reconsidered, and sent back to the Senate without opposition. I hastened the reengrossment and return to the Senate with all possible despatch, in order that Chicago might enjoy the benefits of the bill at the earliest possible moment, and that the thousands of idle laborers might receive employment.

The plan was successful. Within an hour from the time that I moved to exempt lumber the bill had passed both Houses, and needed only the President's signature to become a law. I was entirely convinced, and still am, that the exemption of lumber was necessary to save the bill. That fear, I am satisfied, was well grounded. Every moment's delay increased the strength of the opposition. Dealers in other building materials than lumber were rapidly organizing and preparing to move amendments of their favorite articles. Amendments, committees of conference, and dangerous delay were inevitable, except the bill could be rushed through by the stratagem, which proved successful. The lumbermen were preparing to make a greater fight in the House than had been attempted in the Senate. Eighty of the prominent capitalists of Michigan were directing their joint and several energies and influence to that end. The delegations that had been here before were extremely insignificant in comparison with the one present to contest the final passage of the bill.

Moreover, as to the price of lumber in the Chicago market, I think the great and every merchant in Chicago knows, that the great law of demand and supply will control it. The increased demand incident to the building necessities of the burnt district, is very insignificant when compared with the extremely large stock which will be put upon the market by consequence of the recent fires in the lumber regions. I do not believe that the price of lumber will be increased above ante-fire prices. On the contrary, I believe it will be lower. I notice a curious fallacy in an article in a Chicago newspaper. It is therein estimated that the lumbermen are allowed by law, through the 20 per cent tariff, to add $3,200,000 in gold to the price of lumber sold in the Chicago market.

The inference, at least by indirection, of this article is that this additional profit, supposing the estimate a correct one, which I do not admit, is maintained by the exemption of lumber from the operation of the Rebate Bill. This is most specious and unfair. The operations of the bill could not by any possibility have covered more than 50,000,000 of feet, the amount requisite, in the opinion of the best judges, for the rebuilding of the burned district. This computation, however, covers the entire amount of lumber distributed in Chicago, the great lumber mart of the world. The amount of drawback upon these 50,000,000 of feet, at the average of $18 per thousand assumed in the article, would be $180,000, and not $3,200,000 as is, by inference at least, charged. The same newspaper has estimated the entire drawback benefits of the bill at $10,000,000. It occurs to me that it was a good business operation to sacrifice $180,000 in drawbacks upon lumber, if $10,000,000 drawback upon other materials could be saved by such a sacrifice. And, as I said before, I am of the opinion that the bill could never have passed had lumber been retained, while, by the exemption of that article, Chicago has gained immediate substantial benefits.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, April 12.

CITY PROPERTY.

Harbine st, 75 ft west of Ladin st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $900.

Lot 22, in Taylor's, west 165 ft of e ½, n w ¼, Sec 18, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $3,850.

Bremer st, north of Chicago av, w f, 22 ft to alley, dated March 2; consideration, $900.

Michigan av, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 25x180 ft, dated April 8; consideration, $5,300.

Farrell st, between Hickory st and Archer av, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 11; consideration, $600.

Rucker st, between Milwaukee av and Augusta st, e f, 24x83½ ft, dated April 9; consideration, $500.

S ½, Lot 11, also w 15 of e 40 f of Lot 12, in Block 33, Ogden's Addition, dated April 1; consideration, $4,000.

Twenty-fifth st, near Buddan st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,300.

Third av, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 1, 1871; consideration, $5,000.

Jefferson st, between Monroe and Adams sts, w f, 18x73 ft, dated May 1, 1871; consideration, $2,500.

Third av, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 1, 1869; consideration, $4,500.

Burnside st, near Thirtieth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $2,150.

Cologne st, near Main st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $1,500.

Walnut st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 25x105 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $2,250.

Lincoln st, between Monroe and Adams sts, w f, 24x125 ft, with buildings, dated April 8; consideration, $3,000.

West Taylor st, 150 ft w of Desplaines st, s f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 11; consideration, $2,800.

Halsted st, 358 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $1,300.

Noble st, s w corner of Bradley st, e f, 25 ft running to Cleaver st, dated April 14, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

Indiana av, between Thirty-fifth and Crippin sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 11; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 9, in Block 5, Brainard & Evans' Addition, on n e corner of Wilson and Clinton sts, dated March 30; consideration, $7,000.

Thirty-first st, between Butterfield and Burnside sts, n f, 50 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $1,000.

Morton st, 21 ft s of Queer st, w f, 192 ft to alley, dated March 20; consideration, $7,000.

Arnold st, s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 11; consideration, $700.

Lot 13 and n 16 ft Lot 12 of Hughes' s w ¼ Sec. 4, 39, 14, being on Larrabee st, opposite Hawthorn av, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $9,336.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 14, in Block 5, of Herndley's Lots 3 to 21, &c., in Sec. 21, 40, 14, dated July 21, 1871; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 50 and 51 of e ½ Block 18, of s e ¼ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $1,850.

Lot 8 in Broomell's w ½ Blocks 10 and 13, of e ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated April 11; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

75x150 ft, on Jefferson st, in Block 30, in Hyde Park, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 217 to 221, and Lot 223, in Block 2, of Swan's s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $4,200.

To the Ladies.

Be sure to attend the millinery opening to-day at Messrs. Hewes & Prescott's, No. 253 Wabash avenue, near Jackson street. These gentlemen are practical men, and unite sound judgment and good taste with a thorough knowledge of the business. The latest styles in bonnets, hats (trimmed and untrimmed), feathers, ribbons, &c., make a tempting display.

Sunday California Train.

The Government Overland Mail Train will leave Chicago to-morrow at 10 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, connecting at Omaha with Monday morning express train for Denver and San Francisco. Tickets via Chicago & Northwestern, or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, will be good on this train.

The Great Vendue

of household goods will take place at Butters & Co.'s Red Front Auction House, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street, this morning. Go and see their splendid store. It is something West Siders and others should be proud of.

Grand Opening

of boots and shoes to-day at No. 177 West Madison street, third door east of Halsted. Mr. Harkins has just got into his new store, and will be much pleased to see his old customers and many new ones. His spring and summer styles are the nicest in the city.

—At Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday, George Bing set at liberty 100 English sparrows, in Washington, Franklin, and Brown squares, and Livingston Park. Mr. Bing found that the sparrows, now that the nesting season had come, fretted in their cages, and were dying.

THE LAW COURTS.

Disagreement of a Jury in a Malicious Prosecution Case.

Acquittals in the Criminal Court—Kingsbury Dock Property Leased—United States Cases.

The Circuit Court.

A CASE OF ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

There has been on trial before Judge Booth, through several days, an action which has resulted in a mis-trial. The evidence seems to have puzzled the jury, and there was a disagreement. Truman W. Williams a few months since sued John R. Skidmore for an alleged malicious prosecution, in which Williams was charged with having been guilty of adultery with a Mrs. Sylvia J. Wardner. The damages were laid at $15,000. The declaration charging an arrest upon the warrant averred that, upon examination concerning the offence, the plaintiff was discharged by the examining Magistrate. The instructions of the Court reached all these points. In substance, the jury was informed that if the defendant swore out a warrant, charging plaintiff with the crime of adultery, upon which he was arrested and afterward discharged, and this prosecution had ended before this action was commenced; and if the warrant was sued out without probable cause, then there is an inference of malice, and to constitute probable cause, there must be a reasonable ground of suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant a cautious man in the belief that guilt existed; and where a magistrate has power to bind over a man who is charged with crime, his discharge is equivalent to an acquittal. In order to constitute the crime of adultery, the parties must dwell together openly and notoriously upon terms as if the conjugal relation existed between them, which would mean that they lived as man and wife. So even if they were to live together in the same family being apparently chaste, and occupying separate apartments, a single instance of incontinence would not constitute the crime. But the crime of adultery must be proved at least by circumstances which raise a presumption that an unlawful intimacy existed, this presumption to amount, however, to more than a mere suspicion, for in law it must amount to a reasonable belief.

FORECLOSURE.

A petition was filed by Margaret and John Walsh to foreclose upon John Brickley and others, under a mortgage upon the east 23⅓ feet of the west 70 of Lot 1, in Block 46, in southeast fractional quarter of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Lowell Fletcher against William Gould, in which the damages are laid at $5,000. The suit is based upon the claim that the defendant forcibly evicted the contesting party from Lot 10 of Block 18, Baron's subdivision of Brand's Addition and its improvements.

The Criminal Court.

DAY OF ACQUITTALS.

Joseph Garrity was tried under an indictment, charging him with highway robbery. It was said that the prisoner had stolen from a man, who said his name was Nelson, upon the open street, $25 in money. It appeared in evidence that Nelson had recently been released from the County Jail, under conviction of the larceny of a ring. The evidence of Nelson was all there was present to support the charge. An acquittal followed.

James Lang, Mary A. Galvin, and Mary E. Hester were produced before a jury upon charge that they had committed a highway robbery. It was said of them that they met a man on Wayman street, and Lang garroted him, and the women went through his clothes to obtain his valuables. They were acquitted.

THE LONE STAR.

—Edward Forsyth pleaded guilty of the larceny of a watch and was remanded, hereafter to be sentenced.

The County Court.

THE KINGSBURY ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of the boy Henry W. Kingsbury, leases of the dock property parted of to him were yesterday approved. The property of the estate on Kingsbury street, with dock frontage, was let to John Tuony and Edward Burkhardt, J. & B. Johnson; Mears, Bates & Co.; Dewey & Co., and Peter Ham and J. D. Haines. The aggregate rental for the next year will be $19,147.75.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration of the estate of Silas W. Port was granted to the brother of the deceased, Mr. William Port, under bond of $20,000.

WILL PROBATED.

The will of Lemuel Foster, lately of this world, was duly proved, whereupon letters testamentary issued to his widow Lydia, upon (her individual) bond of $21,000.

The United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by one Melton A. Vint, against George W. and Joseph B. B. Pettie, by which demand is made for $8,000.

—Suits in the interest of the United States were brought against DeWitt C. Farrell, Andrew W. Pinkney, and John B. Smith. The defendants are charged in debt and damages in the respective sums of $3,000, $1,000, $33,000, $45,000, and $51,000.

The same corporate authority brought two suits, also in debt, against George Spareck, James G. Spier, Peter E. Spareck, and William McLean, claiming damages in $36,011, and in the other $24,455, as well as against the same parties last named, excepting Mr. McLean, for whom is substituted John Warner, laying further damages at the sum of $21,622. All of these are upon distillers' bonds.

The United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

New Petitions—Joseph Gardner, of Elgin, Kane County, voluntary; Phineas L. Hascom, of Cicero, Cook County, involuntary, petition being filed by A. C. Kellogg & Co.

Superior Court.

VERDICT.

A verdict was rendered against the Chicago Building Society at the suit of Henry A. Codwell, for $1,000.

REMOVING A CLOUD.

A bill was filed by Edward A. Small against William B. Ogden and others to remove an alleged cloud from complainant's title to Lots 17, 18, and 19, De Stabler's subdivision of Lot 9, and the north 4 acres of Lot 1, Ogden's Subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, 39, 13.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Conference Between the Council Railroad Committee and the Directors of the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Road.

A called meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman Woodman in the chair. There were present Aldermen Otis, Bowen, Clarke, and Sweet. The object of the meeting was to consider the application for admission made by the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroad.

Judge Scates said that as the Committee were unfavorable to the route on Sheffield avenue, he would propose that the track be as follows: Commencing at Chicago avenue, on Hawthorne avenue, to Jones avenue, thence on Southport avenue to Fullerton avenue.

Mr. Beech said that commencing on Fullerton avenue, running down Southport avenue to Jones avenue, down Jones avenue to Hawthorne avenue, and down Hawthorne avenue to Larrabee street.

Ald. Otis inquired how long it would be before the road to Evanston was completed, after the passage of the ordinance.

Mr Beech said that the road would be completed in twelve months—unless interfered with by injunctions.

Ald. Clarke said, that for his own part, he would never put his signature to an ordinance making an extension of time to correspond with time lost in injunctions and suits. To his positive knowledge, injunctions were served by the friends of the enterprise for the purpose of procuring just such an extension. He was willing to have the road apply for a new charter when their charter expired. For example, the Chicago & Evanston Road had procured an injunction upon a little piece of property, and that injunction still stood. This was made an excuse for the perpetual extension of time. The charter was granted by the Legislature, but gave the company no rights in the city. For eleven years the company had extended their time already.

Mr. Beech thought that such action forfeited the charter.

Ald. Clarke said that was a question for the courts.

Ald. Clarke favored the route proposed by Mr. Beech more than any yet proposed.

Ald. Schaffner thought the Council would never pass an ordinance allowing the road to go only half way. The Council would like to know where exactly they wanted to go south of Larrabee street.

Judge Scates said the Company would want to get to the tunnel.

Ald. Clarke said the Company ought to define its desired route from that point.

Mr. Beech said the substantial objects of the Company's enterprise would have been accomplished if the terminus was at Larrabee street.

As an Alderman, Ald. Shaffner said he would oppose any such action. The road would not be content to stop there.

The following addition was then made to the route: Down Larrabee street to Chicago avenue; thence over such land as they may purchase, from Chicago avenue to Kingsbury street; thence upon Kingsbury street to Kinzie street; thence upon an alley running north of Kinzie street to LaSalle street, or upon such land as they may purchase or otherwise acquire, from Kingsbury street to LaSalle street.

Ald. Schaffner said that would never do.

Ald. Otis said that would kill the ordinance.

Mr. S. B. Chase thought so too. He would be willing to have the terminus at LaSalle street, but if the Atlantic & Pacific Road had been refused that privilege, he could not venture to ask it for the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroad.

Ald. Otis suggested striking out the last addition, and substitute the following: Thence from Larrabee street to Chicago avenue, upon any lands they may acquire by purchase or condemnation.

This route was agreed to by the representatives of the railroad.

The Committee deferred any further action until a written opinion shall have been obtained from Mr. Tuley relative to the validity of the charter of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad.

The Committee examined the position of A. Tucker, to lay a side track from the Michigan Central stock yard track, near State street, to run across Halsted street, near Egan avenue, to connect the transfer warehouses, "half a mile long and three stories high." The Committee will visit the premises before reporting on the petition.

The Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

State Temperance Convention.

The following call for a Temperance Convention has been ordered by the State Central Committee:

The friends of the new Temperance law are requested to meet in Mass Convention at Bloomington, Ill., Thursday, April 25, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of adopting measures for the indorsement and support of this law, and for the further purpose of considering what steps are necessary to be taken to advance the general cause of Temperance. Much, it is thought, depends upon the vigor and spirit manifested at the first, in the defence and enforcement of this law; and it is hoped that every county in the State will be largely represented in this Convention, and, as money may be needed to carry out the plans of the Convention, it is especially desired that members in attendance be prepared to represent their several counties in this regard. J. C. STOUGHTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1872.

ENFORCING THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

"Horse" Eddy's Eight-Inch Wall Blown Down by Yesterday's Gale of Wind.

The gale of yesterday morning was a serious satire on the Boards of Public Works and Police,—a bitter rebuke to all those upon whom devolves the duty of enforcing the fire ordinance. It blew down one building which ought to have been pulled down by the authorities. Nature, at least, never fails to do her duty. Unlike certain Departments of the City Government, she enforces her own laws. They are terse and transparent, needing, in but few cases, the assistance of feed attorneys to make them intelligible to all. Nature will not have a wall 120 feet long, built only eight inches in thickness from the foundation to a height of forty or fifty feet. Mr. W. H. Eddy and his builder would have saved themselves much mortification by using more mortar, and much loss in building material by expending a little more money on brick.

The Boards of Public Works and Police are not to be thanked that several additions were not made to the Board of Health mortality statistics, by the falling, at about half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, of the rear portion of "Horse" Eddy's new "building" on Randolph street. This stupendous edifice has a frontage of about twenty feet, the front walls terminating in an ingenious arrangement of Milwaukee brick, which gives to them an appearance of health and strength extremely fallacious. The wall resembles, in that respect, a patient in the last stage of consumption. A survey of the wall, about twenty lineal feet of which has been prostrated, shows that the masonry thereof is very thin, and that it is bent like cardboard from the effects of the gale. In fact, it shows that the fire ordinance is a farce, and that the city officers are to blame that it is a farce.

The building could only have been successful from the dismal standpoint of the Coroner and the undertakers, in whose interest, rather than any other, it was erected.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

An Old Lady Robbed of Her Wallet in Day-time—A Young Man Pursues the Thief, but is Stopped by an Accomplice and a Loaded Revolver.

THE TRIBUNE yesterday contained a report of a highway robbery, with violence, committed early in the previous evening, on West Madison street, near Carpenter. The account created considerable excitement, and the ordinance against the carrying of concealed weapons was probably violated in a great many instances.

A more impudent robbery, not, however, attended with bloodshed, was perpetrated yesterday in broad daylight, the victim in this case being an old lady who went out unarmed. As her errand was only to a grocery store on the corner of Adams and Peoria streets, and the hour, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, she deemed it unnecessary to carry a weapon with her, but her imprudence was dearly atoned for. After purchasing sundry groceries she opened the door to go out. In one hand she held her bundle, and in the other her wallet. The hand containing the wallet appeared outside the door half a second before the lady. Half a second is not a long period, but it was sufficient to enable a thief, who was watching his opportunity, to snatch the wallet and run. The old lady shouted for help, and the clerk in the store ran out and gave chase. He pursued the thief up Peoria street as far as Harrison, when a third party, a loafer in his teens, appeared upon the scene just as the clerk came up with the thief. He at once attacked the clerk, and pointed a pistol at him, threatening to fire if he did not immediately stop. The young man thus addressed had not counted upon fire arms, and therefore desisted.

Such is the present condition of affairs in this glorious city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Half a Dozen Insignificant Blazes—"If Smoke is Seen Give an Alarm."

The alarm from Box No. 384, at 10:30 yesterday morning, was occasioned by fire in a barn in the rear of No. 83 Catharine street, owned and used by Peter Destach. No material damage resulted. The fire was caused by sparks from an adjacent chimney falling among the hay.

Fire was discovered, at 11:15 in the forenoon, in the two story dwelling No. 77 North Union street. It is owned and occupied by H. Escher whose loss will be about $5; insured in the Continental. Cause, sparks from the chimney.

Box No. 272 was turned in at 3 o'clock yesterday morning for a supposed fire in Fuller & Fuller's drug house, on Market street. An examination showed that a stove-pipe had slipped from its place and filled the room with smoke.

At twenty minutes of 4 o'clock in the afternoon fire broke out in the dwelling No. 309 Twenty-second street. A still alarm was given to the steamer Rice, and the flames were promptly subdued. The house, which is owned by G Holz, was damaged $50. Two families live in it, but their loss was nominal. Sparks from the chimney fell on the roof.

The burning-out of a chimney in the house No. 160 Pacific avenue, at half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, occasioned an alarm from Box No. 28.

The dwelling No 47 North Green street caught fire about half past 10 o'clock last evening, and an alarm was given from Box No. 274. It is owned by Mr. Ames, of St Louis, and occupied by two families. Loss on building, $50; to contents, $50. There is no insurance on either. The adjoining building, owned by the same gentleman, and occupied by several families, was slightly damaged by the fire, and thoroughly washed. Cause—a defective chimney.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The attendance at the Academy of Music last night showed the effect of the grand rally by the Aimee company on the previous evening, and proved that unflagging effort to please will meet its reward. "Blue Beard" was given acceptably throughout, although there were at times slight shortcomings on the part of the chorus, and Mons. Noe was laboring under a hoarseness and general indisposition, which materially marred the effect of his part of the performance. It is due to that gentleman to say that he has not been himself since his arrival in Chicago, neither in voice nor in action, and it is to his credit that he has labored so hard to perform his duties as effectively as possible. His best showing was in the "Duchess," on the opening night, and since that time he has suffered the mortification of knowing that he was not doing himself justice. Taken at his best, he is the most satisfactory opera bouffe tenor that we have had, and it is his misfortune, not his fault, that he has not made a more favorable impression in Chicago. Indeed, the whole company exhibit the effects of severe and incessant work, excepting Aimee and Mlle. Dubois, both of whom manifest no signs of fatigue, although the former can show a continuous record of nightly appearances such as would astonish the generality of eminent singers. The performance last evening gave general satisfaction, though susceptible of improvement in many respects. This afternoon "La Perichole" is underlined, and this evening the Aimee Troupe closes the engagement with "Le Pont de Soupirs," (The Bridge of Sighs), a travesty on Tom Hood's poem. The opera is new to Chicago, but it is spoken of as one of the best in the company's *repertoire*.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Protecting the Eyes.

There are sore eyes in bountiful profusion over town, to-day, from the effects of the gale of Thursday and yesterday, and the horrible qualities of the dust-storm consequent upon the mingling of loose building material with ordinary street filth. Dust enough was flying round yesterday to rebuild an ordinary town, if properly consolidated. There were some sensible persons who appeared to have some regard for these delicate and much-abused organs—their eyes. They wore "goggles," or eye-protectors, fitting closely over the eye, and provided with a plain crystal in front, set in a wire network of the finest quality. J. G. Langguth, the well-known optician, alone sold thirty dozen of these sensible shields at retail.

Building Permits.

The Board of Public Works granted the following building permits yesterday: Philo Carpenter, three-story and basement brick, 25x75 feet, No. 221 West Madison street; Jeremiah Sullivan, three story and basement brick, 48x65 feet, northwest corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue; J. A. Yale, five-story and basement brick, 80x150 feet, Nos. 16 and 18 Fifth avenue, and Nos. 192, 194, 196, and 198 Lake street; W. M. Hoyt, five-story and basement brick, 89x160 feet, corner of Michigan avenue and River street; John Spry, three-story and basement brick, 46x118 feet, Nos. 278 and 280 West Madison street; J. N. Goodrich, four-story and basement brick, 26x75 feet, No. 245 Illinois street; David Cole, four-story and basement brick, 25x83 feet, West Madison street; W. H. Phare, four-story and basement brick, 23x91 feet, No. 146 Fifth avenue.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, April 12.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	[illegible]			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	33	29.32	S. W. h.	
1:00 p. m.	38	29.16	S. W. h.	
7:00 p. m.	36	29.24	W. h.	Inches.

Everything.

Professor Faber, with his wonderful "Talking Machine," has arrived in Chicago.

—Frank Chanfrau and "Sam" will be the next stars at the Academy of Music.

—Professor Swing has returned to the city from the East, and will be at his post to-morrow.

—Charles Blacksmith, of Chicago, was among the victims of the recent Mississippi River steamboat explosion. He was drowned after being blown into the water.

—Miss Phillis Glover, a clever Philadelphia actress, will soon produce a new play at the Academy of Music, entitled "Peril, or Love at Long Branch."

—An adjourned meeting of persons interested in having a base ball ground in the city will be held at Uhlich's Hotel, corner of State and Twenty-second streets, this evening.

—Stanley Day, of New York, the pioneer of the system of real estate circulars, and the first agent who ever paid the New York *Herald* $100 a day for an entire column of real estate advertisements, makes Chicago his future home.

—Last evening a lumber wagon ran into Mr. Andrew Greatree's buggy on Milwaukee avenue, and his horse ran away. Mr. G. was thrown out, and alighted on his head, receiving severe injuries. He was taken to his house, No. 46 Elgin road.

—John Allen asserts that he never derived so much revenue from "sand-bagging" as at present. Every train arriving from the East brings in large numbers of emigrants, who easily fall victims to John's dextrous use of the sandy weapon.

—Fred. Erby and Tom Foley expect to be able to announce by to-night that they have secured a lease of the large block of ground bounded by Madison, Sheldon, Washington, and Elizabeth streets, in the West Division, for a base ball park.

—About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an unfinished three-story frame building, on the southeast corner of Chicago avenue and Robert street, was blown down and entirely demolished. The owner, Richard Lappier, estimates his loss at $600.

—John Downs, a switch tender, in the employ of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, had one of his feet badly crushed yesterday morning. In attempting to get on a locomotive he made a misstep, and his right foot got in front of one of the wheels, which passed over it. Amputation may be necessary.

—A temporary engine house is to be built on the south west corner of the Court House square. The Board of Police wanted a frame building, but the Board of Public Works insisted that the city had no more right to violate the provisions of the fire ordinance than the people, and hence a brick structure will be erected.

—Spring has come. Two blue-birds, with stars on their breasts, were seen at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, on West Madison streets, wide-awake and evidently inuring themselves to the out door atmosphere. They appeared a little unused to their new situation, but the increasing warmth of coming spring-days will tend to recuperate their vital energies.

—A youth named James Johnson was arrested last evening for the alleged obtaining of money under false pretences. He gave Mr. Connors, of No. 366 West Madison street, a check for $50 on the Union Loan and Trust Company, receiving therefor $30 in greenbacks. He claims that he was drunk at the time, and that he had no intention of defrauding Connors. He will be accorded a hearing before Justice Scully this morning.

—A meeting of persons connected with the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad was held yesterday forenoon, at the Sherman House, in order to settle existing difficulties, and come to some arrangement as regards pushing the work on the road. An amicable adjustment of past controversies was made, all suits dismissed, and perfect harmony established. The President stated that the sale of bonds was satisfactorily progressing. The road runs from Plymouth, Ind., to Bureau Junction, Ill.

—An unknown man died suddenly at the Madison Street Police Station yesterday morning. He had been picked up the night before on Randolph street by a policeman, and, as he appeared to be suffering from asthma, a physician was called in to attend him at the station. He grew better, and it was thought would be well before morning. He, however, became worse about 6 a. m., and died at 8. A *post mortem* examination showed that death resulted from pleuro-pneumonia. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and a laborer. The body was sent to the dead-house to await identification.

From papers found in his pockets, his name is supposed to be George Degen, and that he was from Cincinnati.

UTAH.

The "Zion Co-Operative Mercantile Institution" in the Meshes of the Law—Mormon Missionaries—Severe Snow-Storm.

SALT LAKE, April 11.—The United States Assessor to-day received instructions from Washington to proceed against the Zion Co-Operative Mercantile Institution for violation of the revenue laws regarding the issue of their own paper, as fractional currency, without stamps. It is believed that there are immense numbers of these shinplasters in circulation.

Developments at the mines in the Little Cottonwood, Butterfield, Tintic, and other districts, continue wonderful, but quiet. A large number of capitalists and experts, from the East and West, are waiting here till the storm abates to inspect the work.

The important Mormon ceremony of setting apart the missionaries called at the late Conference to labor in Europe, Great Britain, etc., took place yesterday. They are blessed and granted immunity from all misfortune and danger, and are promised, for faithful services, an increase of wealth and life to see the coming Son of Man, their posterity numerous, and land and sea made glorious generally. Some who are called are said to be very reluctant, and had much rather take their chances with the Gentile heathen here outside of the church. The call of certain business men is regarded as a banishment to promote the interests of Church officials.

A snow storm prevailed last night and at intervals to-day, and the roads are almost impassable.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Transfer Business Progressing Smoothly—Odd-Fellows' Celebration—Other Local Items.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 12.—Since the partial settlement of the transfer difficulty, travel and freight on all westward bound roads have largely increased, and the bridge begins to show its usefulness. Some of the railroad men are agitating the expediency of building the large union freight, passenger, and transfer depot and hotel for the various roads centering here, immediately.

The Odd-Fellows of this district are preparing for a Convention and celebration here on the 26th inst.

The weather here is clear, cool, and windy, and rather retards locomotion and agriculture.

Lou Maple, a Sioux City cyprean, is in court here, charged with knifing a man and robbing him of $285.

The Manufacturing Association of this city are receiving applications from various points for encouragement to locate here.

THE WEST.

Another Snow-storm Along the Pacific Railroad—Omaha's New Railroad Scheme.

OMAHA, April 12.—There has been another severe snow-storm in the mountains, extending from Cheyenne to Bryan, on account of which trains have been temporarily laid up. No serious delay is anticipated, as the snow is light, and will be easily cleared by snow-plows.

There was a mass meeting of citizens held here this evening to adopt measures for constructing the 90 miles of railroad necessary to be built on the west side of the Missouri River in order to make a continuous line of railroad from Omaha to St. Louis. A Committee was appointed to visit St. Louis in the interests of the road.

Funeral of the Late Erastus Corning.

ALBANY, April 12.—The funeral of the late Erastus Corning, this afternoon, was the most impressive spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in this city. Many places of business were closed and draped in mourning. Flags were hoisted at half-mast, and the church bells tolled. After a short service at the house, at 2 o'clock, the remains of the deceased were carried to St. Peter's Church. Mr. Corning had requested that his pall-bearers might be chosen from his workmen, and, in conformity with his wishes, the following persons acted as pall-bearers: Wm. Gray, Superintendent of the green-house on the Corning farm; John Vanderbilt, foreman of the farm; William Fisher and Lucius Hoyt, from the iron store here; James Fitzsimmons, of his private office, and Edward Ryan, his body servant. All these men have been in Corning's employ for periods ranging from fifteen to forty years.

The public services at the cemetery were simple and short, and conducted by Bishop Doane and Rev. Mr. Snively. The street was lined on either side by citizens. At 4 o'clock the procession took up the line of march for the Rural Cemetery in the following order: Workmen from the Corning Iron Works at Troy, some 1,500 to 2,000 in number; clerks from the iron stores in this city, Directors and clerks of the Albany City Bank, Governor Hoffman and staff, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Regents of the University of Albany, the Burgess Corps, the Senate of the State of New York, the Jackson Corps, the Common Council, Board of Fire Commissioners, Board of Trade, Board of Water Commissioners, Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, and the Albany Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
IRWIN COMBINATION.
JOHN DILLON
AS
PAUL PRY & LORD O'TOOLE,
MATINEE AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
AIMEE,
The Queen of Opera Bouffe.
To-day Last Day of Aimee. Two Performances. This afternoon, at 2 Farewell Matinee, LA PERICHOLE, the Street Singer. Aimee in her greatest role, La Perichole. Noe in his favorite role, Pequillo. To-night, Close of the Season. Offenbach's splendid Opera, LE PONT DES SOUPIRS. AIMEE, Catarina. NOE, Cornavino. DUBOIS, Amoroso.
Matinee Admission—50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's MINSTRELS.
HARRIGAN AND HART in their specialties of BAD WHISKEY and AFTER THE WAR, "QUIRK FOR A DAY," and HE'S GOT TO COME, and the operatic burlesque of IL PRODIGO L'ENFANT.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Black Crook! Black Crook!
MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
Mlle. Emma Carle. Mlle. Lilly Carle, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carle, Little Vic. Sergeant Bark, J. W. Sandford, Corps de Ballet.
MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH,
West Side.
Mr. T. B. Turnbull respectfully announces the appearance of the WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,
OLE BULL,
In Two Grand Concerts,
and an entire change of programme, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings, April 18 and 19, and a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY (2 o'clock p. m.), April 20, assisted by the following eminent artists:
MISS GERTRUDE ORME, Soprano.
MR. J. H. CHATTERSON, Tenor.
MR. ALFRED RICHTER, the eminent Pianist and Composer.
MR. LOUIS FALK, Organist.
Admission, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Tuesday, April 16, at the West Side Library, No 220 West Madison-st., West Side, and at the Music Store of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, South Side, at 9 o'clock a. m. Evening concerts commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee at 2 o'clock p. m. Chickering Pianos used at these concerts.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
We are still at the Natural Front Store, with the richest display of HOUSEHOLD GOODS that was ever offered at auction.
Rich Parlor and Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-top Side-Boards, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Marble-top Tables, Mirrors, Office and Parlor Desks, Chairs, Carpets, Stoves, etc., etc., 25 crates Crockery and Rockingham Ware; 75 cases Glassware, assorted; 75 Sewing Machines.
Also several lots of Household Goods from dwellings on Wabash-av.
OPEN and TOP BUGGIES at 12 o'clock.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO'S AUCTION SALES
For the week ending April 20, at corner of Randolph st. and Michigan-av.
Tuesday, April 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
SPECIAL SALE OF
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Glassware and Crockery, when we shall offer an assortment that any Grade of House can be furnished from.
Wednesday, April 17, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
Extra attractions in Philadelphia Calf Goods will be offered in addition to the regular Catalogue of Fall Lines of all Grades and styles of Men's, Women's and Children's Wear.
Thursday, April 18, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
Custom-made Clothing
Which did not arrive in time for our sale last week. Coats, Pants and Vests and Full Suits of Spring Styles Goods will be offered. Also a Line of Notions.
Saturday, April 20, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
Regular sale of Furniture and Household Goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Established January, 1856, burned out October 9, 1871, resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building, now occupy building
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
At the Red Front, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., on SATURDAY, April 13, at 9½ o'clock.
Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Tables, Desks, etc.
ALSO,
A large and desirable lot of Second-Hand Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, etc.
ALSO,
New Carpeting, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Looking Glasses, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BRICK DWELLING
AND
Lot 64 by 131 Feet,
Corner of Park-av. and Page-st.,
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
ON THE PREMISES.
We shall sell, without reserve, the elegant two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 72 Park-av., corner of Page. The main building is 21 by 54, with a wing running back 16 feet by 28 containing 15 rooms, besides closets, pantries, bathroom and laundry, furnace, cooking range, and gas fixtures. The house is one of the best finished and arranged on the West Side.
The lot is 64½ feet front by 131½ feet deep to an alley.
The barn is built of brick, 24 by 24.
The property has an incumbrance of $14,000, with interest at 9 per cent, which can remain any length of time desired. The title is unquestionable.
For further particulars apply to
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE,
600 Cases BOOTS and SHOES
On Second Floor.
On TUESDAY, April 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE,
New First-Class Medium and Common Furniture and New Carpetings.
On WEDNESDAY April 17, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR RED FRONT BUILDING,
NOS. 3 AND 4 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.,
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY morning at 11 o'clock, APRIL 17, on the premises. This building contains upwards of 100,000 feet of best lumber, and can remain where it now is until Nov. 1, 1872. Rent of ground $75 per month.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE
Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, &c.,
On THURSDAY, April 18, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Furniture,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Carpets, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of
HARDWARE AND BUILDERS' TOOLS,
At our salesrooms, 44 STATE ST.,
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872,
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.
SALE COMMENCES AT 10 A. M., PRECISELY.
All lines of street cars pass our door.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
148 Michigan-av.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Household Goods,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Extension Tables, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Bureaus, Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Dining and Office Chairs, Bedsteads, Carpets, Crockery, etc., etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY MORNING, April 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE,
Thursday, April 18,
Commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.,
AT 572 STATE-ST.,
Of ready-made Clothing, Shirts, Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Goods, fixtures, &c., comprising stock of A. Herbst, Bankrupt, to be sold at public auction for cash, in lots and quantities to suit. By order of Court.
ROBERT E. JENKINS, Provisional Assignee.

COPPER WARE.
E. MONNESE & DUPARQUET'S
COPPER WARE,
For
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS,
JUST ARRIVED.
M. W. & F. LESTER, Sole Agents,
1068 and 1070 State-st., near Twenty-third.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

HOWE'S
U. S. STANDARD SCALES
Possess valuable improvements, which are not found in any other scales. Comparison with any other make invited. The largest assortment in the West. A. M. GILBERT & CO., 125 Michigan-av. Also, a full stock of trucks, skids, and grocers' tinware.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
10 South Desplaines-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, with frame addition in rear, No. 10 Langley-av., containing 12 rooms, lot 32x125 feet front, in the most pleasant and desirable part of the city for a residence. [illegible] blocks from Hyde Park depot, between railroad and Lake Michigan; price, $3,500. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE with stone trimming, 141 Ellis-av., containing 12 rooms, besides two bath-rooms, hot and cold water in all the rooms, gas, furnace and range, [illegible] brick, good barn, and in every respect a first-class residence. Also, 50-foot lot in rear [illegible] less than it is worth. Apply to HOVEY & CO., 37 and 39 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—125x150 ON UNION-AV., near Cottage Grove av. This lot can be bought at a great bargain as it must be sold. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 46 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—FOURTH-AV.—25x100 FEET, WEST front, with small house, No. 289, at an unquestionable bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 419 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Oakwood av., 172x151 feet. A high and beautiful lot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 419 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD AV., BETWEEN VINcennes-av. and South Park Boulevard, 172x151 feet to 18 foot alley. Splendid property for investment, being just outside of city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 419 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—THE UNDERsigned, desirous of closing his interests in Chicago, offers for sale the desirable property on the southwest corner of Western-av. and Washington st, said land being 125 feet on the former and 100 feet on the latter, with two houses and a large shop suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply by letter to JOHN V. COX, 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—LOT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Adams-st., opposite Honore's new block, is 27 feet on Michigan-av. by 110 feet on Adams-st. Address H. G. HOWARD, Attorney, etc., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, 25x125 to alley on Shurtliff-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at a bargain, $2,500; part cash, balance in 5 years' time. Also, 5 new houses, to be finished May 1, $2,500 each. Apply at Exchange Bank, 356 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—7 BRICK HOUSES, CORNER OF Throop and VanBuren-sts. Inquire of the owner, 130 Throop st., in forenoon.

FOR SALE—222 PARK-AV., MARBLE FRONT, 11 rooms, 6 closets, all modern improvements; lot 25x124, brick barn. Address Box 329, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, OF 11 rooms, bath-rooms, &c., with all the modern improvements, good barn, &c. The above is near Sixteenth-st. which I offer for a short time at $13,000, 1-3 cash, balance long time. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 STORY BRICK, NO. 463 CATHArine-st., near Loomis, south front, 10 rooms; furniture for sale if wanted; [illegible]; price, including furniture, $8,500. MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN the market—125 feet front on Hawthorne-av. by 200 feet deep to the North Branch Canal, with house, stable, and office, and all modern improvements for lumber or coal business, on canal terms; 25 feet by 125 feet on Division-st., second lot from Larrabee; 25 feet front on Clybourne-av., with a house of 14 rooms, for $3,000, on time. Inquire at 222 Division-st., by F. PARKER.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 33 Calumet-av. 2 stories and basement brown stone front; lot 48x180 feet. House recently and handsomely refitted. Price $22,000; terms easy. Apply to H. E. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD LOTS. WE WILL sell lots fronting Humboldt-boulevard and adjoining Maplewood for $100 less than you can buy of any other party. We have 6 left to be sold this week. STORY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. BARNEY, 204½ MICHIGAN-av., 3-story and basement, marble front, 322 Michigan-av., has all modern improvements, and is splendidly furnished throughout; brick stables. Price $21,000, on easy terms.
183 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement frame, $13,000, on easy terms.
No. 15 Willard Place, 2-story and basement, brick; only $9,000, small payments down, balance to suit purchaser.
60 feet on West Washington-st., near Oakley. $6,000, on very easy terms, or will lease for a term of years at a low rate.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 530 MITCHell-st., a house, lot and barn, near the street cars; immediate possession; house 1½ stories, 9 rooms, marble mantel, water and gas, barn room for two horses; if not sold by May 1 will be rented.
Also lots on Mitchell, Henry, and Catherine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition; these lots are outside the fire limits, near the cars.

FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING about to engage in business in the South, wishes to sell his house and grounds, containing all modern improvements; lot 50x130 feet to alley; good barn on premises. Owner will sell above premises completely furnished if desired on liberal terms, and immediate possession given. Apply on premises 199 South Robey-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND LOT 25x150, near corner May and Harrison sts. J. H. KEELER, 283 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 50x165; also 100 or 150 feet corner Thirty-second-st. and Michigan-av. J. H. KEELER, 283 Halsted st., cor. Harrison.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, 50x180 feet to alley, corner Washington and May-sts. Barn, etc. [illegible] bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE OF NINE rooms, with lot 25x125 on Walnut-st., $4,000; terms easy. Three houses and lots on Hubbard-st. Two lots on Wood-st., $900, one-third cash. [illegible] Fulton-st. Lot 20 feet front on West Randolph-st. near Union Park, on long time. Also, at great bargains, house and lot on Twelfth-st. east of Halsted, and a corner 48 feet on West Lake-st., one block west of Western-av. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AV., A VERY FINE brick house, elegantly finished throughout, with good barn, in one of the most desirable locations on this fashionable thoroughfare. For particulars inquire of FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $3,300—SEVEN-ROOM COTtages with lots 25x125. These houses are on Stanton-av., one block west of Vincennes-av., and two blocks from Cottage Grove-av. Will be sold for $500 cash and easy terms for balance. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE AND LEASE FOR 7 years, Nos. 243 and 245 Walnut, and house and lot 22 feet, No. 183 Walnut; must be sold, want offer. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 31 ABERDEEN-ST., LOT 22x150, barn, &c.; house and lot, 74 Walnut; brick house and lot, 100x162 feet, corner Curtis and Washington; 3 lots on Washington-av., near Reuben, only $1,200 each; house and lot, 542 Taylor, 27x125, only $2,500. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — HOUSE AND LOT, 109 SOUTH Robey-st., lot 50x130, all improvements, barn, &c.; house and lot, 88 Foster-st., lot 25x100, only $2,600. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, NO. 377 WASHington, everything complete; house and lot, 37x180, 409 Washington; lot corner Laflin and Monroe; lot 24x180 on Adams, near Laflin. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — NEAT COTTAGE NEAR VANBuren and Halsted. $1,000; would take $500 cash. Apply to owner, 195 West VanBuren. E. J. RICE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., marble swell front, 2-story and Mansard roof, with basement. All modern improvements and elegantly finished. Brick barn. Lot 60 ft front. Price $50,000. One quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV. ELEGANT residence, 2-story marble, swell front, with Mansard roof, and basement. All modern improvements, beautifully finished. Brick barn. Lot 24½ ft front. Price $22,000. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AND LOT, only two blocks from street-cars, for $2,000. R. KENNEDY & CO., 33 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND lot on Peoria-st. near Van Buren; $1,000 down; balance long time. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON, NEAR MADISON, 25 feet and cottage, $8,000; $1,000 cash; great bargain. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENty-second st, a 2-story frame house of 10 rooms, cellar, etc., all modern improvements, beautifully finished, barn, lot 25x170, to alley; price, $10,500; easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST., 2-STORY FRAME house, 10 rooms, good repair, and all modern improvements, lot 25x130; price, $4,000; one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT ST., DOUBLE FRAME houses, with basements, 10 rooms each, in good order, all modern improvements; lots 25x130; price, $5,000 each; one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS, 25x125 FEET EACH, FRONTing Wentworth-av., Baltic and Atlantic-sts., near Rock Island car shops, Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., 2 story frame house, 10 rooms and all modern improvements, barn, carriage-house, billiard-room; lot 25x162; price, $16,000. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 2-STORY brick house and basement, with Mansard roof, 24x50, all modern improvements; price, $17,000; easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY WISNER BROS., 133 WEST Madison-st., Room 2. Residence lots, $250; business lots, $400; in their Milwaukee-av. Subdivision, corner Diversey-st.; small payments and long time. Lots are selling well and being improved rapidly. Allow us to show you this before you buy elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE FINE, high lots on Humboldt Boulevard, Armitage, Kimball, and Fullerton-avs. 140 to 190 feet deep, only $250 to $300 each. G. B. GRIFFIN, 329 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION HOUSEHOLDERS—Indiana-av., near Sixteenth st., good brick, deep lot, $10,500 to-day. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 183 SOUTH Green-st., 12 rooms, large barn, lot 25x125; part cash, balance 5 years. C. H. OSBORN, 480 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 UNION PARK RESIdence at $7,000, 40 Warren-av.; examine it; must be sold. E. H. CUMMINGS, 408 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—$300—WE OFFER LOTS AT ABOVE price 8 miles from business center; high ground, ornamented with trees. If you will go with us to see these lots you will see a bargain in them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR THROOP, 2-story house, with all modern improvements, barn, &c; lot 50x125. Price $9,000; ¼ cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park, two-story frame house; brick basement, new, 22x40, 10 rooms; barn 20x25; lot 25x125 to alley. Price, $5,000; $2,000 cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY 96 CORNELL-ST., house one year old, containing 11 rooms, besides closets and pantries; gas and water; good barn. Price $4,300; terms easy. Inquire at 187 Chicago av., corner Market-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR Wood, at $900 each if taken now; worth $1,200 each. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, 100 feet to alley, on Curtis-st., near Washington; stone steps and sidewalk, with gas fixtures, all for $6,000; one-third cash, balance in 5 years; interest, 8 per cent. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3 HOUSES ON PRAIRIE-AV., east front, near Twenty-fifth st, at ten thousand each, if closed this week. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—I have one good dwelling house and lot for sale, No. 54 North Peoria-st., as follows: Price, $4,500; $500 in hand and balance in monthly payments of $50 each with interest, with a rebate of interest allowed on all monthly payments; lot 25 feet by 100 and this house. Inquire of undersigned, No. 448 State-st. JOHN CONVERT.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE LOT ONE BLOCK from Union Park. J. F. STARR, 67 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, [illegible] cash. Lots on Lake-av., [illegible]. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 251 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—WARREN-AV., BEtween Leavitt and Oakley-sts., north front, [illegible] in Block 13 Canal Trustees Subdivision. 651 West Twelfth-st., 2-story frame house with lot [illegible] cash; for a few days only. 50x175 foot, west front, on State-st., south of Thirty-second-st., Block 3, Wentworth's Addition. 50x125 feet, east front, on State-st., south of Thirty-second-st., Canal Trustees Subdivision. [illegible] lots, with two good houses on alley, between Monroe and Madison, near Morgan and Aberdeen. 72 lots in Sheffield's Addition north of North-av. 160 lots in Washington Heights, the finest and highest ground near Chicago. 25 feet on North LaSalle-st., near Chicago-av. JAMES McCAULEY, office of Clarke, Layton & Co., 275 State-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 14 ROOMS with brick basement, on Calumet-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; good barn, with carriage house. The lot is 50x135, to 18 foot alley. The above has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CALUMET-AV., BEtween Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts., which I offer at the present for $175 per front foot. Lots are 25x180 to alley. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE HORSE CARS, for $550; $100 cash, balance in one, two, and three years at 5 per cent. These lots are outside the Fire District, and within fifty minutes' ride of the Court House. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK AND BRICK basement house on Twenty-sixth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.; has a good barn and is a beautiful house, in a good neighborhood, has modern improvements. Price, $7,500, $1,500 cash; balance on long time. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE MARBLE-FRONT house on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., has all the modern improvements, with a nice brick stable and good barn. Price $22,000; one-third cash. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, $550; ON Madison-st., west of Union Park; must be sold to-day. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000; 10 ROOM DWELLING, LOT 30x125, on Walnut-st.; a splendid bargain; easy payments; also 7 room dwelling; 3 years lease; on Porter-st.; $1,350 easy payments; 8 or 10 room 2-story dwelling on Monroe-st., east of Halsted; lot 25x125; $9,000. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100,000; AN ELEGANT ROW OF brick dwellings; 12 splendid houses in most fashionable part of the city; easy terms. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULLERTON-AV., NEAR CLARK st., a new 2-story, brick basement house; Mansard roof; 11 rooms; marble mantels; modern conveniences. Inquire at 656 Fullerton-av.

FOR SALE—AT $7,000—A 10 ROOM RESIDENCE; hot and cold water, bath, gas-fixtures, marble mantel, plans, shade trees, etc., with lot 30x124 feet to alley; No. 46 Warren-av., second house west of Union Park and one block from the Madison-st. horse cars; vacant May 1, 1872; come, we must have money—now or never. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 408 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—NO. 79 LAKE-AV., CHEAP, ON easy terms. J. BARWICK, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $600—A GOOD 7 ROOM COTtage, with lease of lot, on Fulton-st., between Curtis and Carpenter. C. E. FOSS, 443 State-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN, 300 feet square, on Ogden slip and Archer-av. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 387 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES SUITABLE FOR subdivision, on West Side, bounded by Park-av., Forquer-st., Central Park-av., and Cook-st.; [illegible] PHILO ALLEN, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, FRONTING the lake, on Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st., about 12 rooms. $13,500. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—41x150, EAST FRONT, ON LAKE-av., near Wahpanseh. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24x140 FEET ON LAKE-ST., NEAR Wabash-av., at a great bargain. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25x170 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Wabash-av., south of Thirty-first-st. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRtieth-st., new marble-front house, all modern improvements; good barn. Price, $14,000; $4,000 cash, balance running 12 years, low interest. Inquire of J. H. ROSS & CO., 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEAT 5-ROOM COTTAGE ON Robey-st., near Milwaukee-av., at $1,800; $300 cash. J. T. DOLE, 70 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, POLK, Taylor, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth sts., for $650 to $800. Easy terms. H. C. GIVINS, 132 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE city on Adams-st., east of California av. Address 1201 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON WABASH-AV., SOUTH of Van Buren-st., full depth; $1,200 per foot. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BRICK HOUSE, modern improvements, cheap. Bryant-av., very fine residence. Forest-av., frame house, very cheap. Jefferson-st., frame house, a bargain. Cheap lots in southwest part of city. TILTON & STEWART, 449 State-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF residence property in South Division. Also, cheap lots on monthly payments or long time, with but small cash payments, where purchaser will improve. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—WE have some very desirable lots on Michigan and Wabash-avs. and State-st., including two fine corners. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 NOBLE-st., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, 104X80, NORTH Dearborn-st., corner Chicago-av.
100x100 northwest corner Chicago-av. and Dearborn.
100x100, Dearborn, near Schiller.
50x100, Dearborn-st., between Erie and Ontario.
21x110, corner Erie and Dearborn.
70½x123, corner Rush-st. and Chicago-av.
40x240, North State-st.
[illegible] corner St. Clair and Illinois.
[illegible] Dearborn-st., just west of Pine.
25x100, Erie-st., just east of LaSalle; south front; $1,000 material for building goes in.
21x105, Menominee-st., 3 blocks from Lincoln Park; only $50 per foot.
BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, 12 LOTS on First, Second, and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. 50x125 feet on Lake-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. WING & FARLIN, 41 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—195X161 FEET, NORTHEAST CORner Wabash-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., $11,000, payable $1,500 cash, $2,500 first year, and balance at the end of 5 years. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE NEAT MARBLE-FRONT houses, near University, on South side, good and cheap. Call on owner, at Frear Stone Works, or 58 University-place.

FOR SALE—AN A NO. 1 CLEVELAND STONE front house, [illegible], on South side avenue, only $8,500, [illegible] terms easy. Apply to owner, at Frear Stone Works, or 58 University-place.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE TWO PIECES OF property on Canal-st. (the Broadway of the West Side), one improved, one unimproved, at a low figure, fully 20 per cent less than their value for a few days. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 68 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 1, 38, 12. 160 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 12. 20 acres in Sec. 23, 39, 12. 10 acres in Sec. 3, 38, 12. 15 acres in Sec. 3, 38, 12. [illegible] Last pieces on C., B. & Q. R. R., this side of Austin. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 68 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000; FINE, WELL BUILT Gothic cottage, 8 rooms; also good house, 8 rooms, brick basement, $4,500; both on West Adams-st., near Hoyne. Terms easy; no discount. Call on owner, J. A. OWEN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SAVE THE HIGH RENTS AND live in your own home; $2,000, easy payments, will purchase a nice new house and large lot near depot, at plank road, fifteen minutes' ride; two now ready; $300 will buy a lot on Taylor-st., just east of South Western-av.; special inducements to parties who build. Don't fail to see them. D. W. ELDRED, 44 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE, 130 Wentworth-av., with lot 25x130; $300 cash, balance monthly payments of [illegible]. Will rent for [illegible]. Apply at 132 West Madison.

FOR SALE—25x173 FEET ON TWENTY-NINTH-st., between Prairie and Indiana avs.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50x173 FEET SOUTH WEST CORNER of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS, 25x125 EACH, FRONTING Sheffield, Baxter, and Racine-avs., outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—96 FEET EAST FRONT ON SOUTH Park Boulevard, near Forty-second-st., cheap. The payments can run through several years, at low rate of interest. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON ELLIS-AV., LOT 50x125 FEET to alley, with house of 14 rooms, for $10,000, easy terms. J. R. ANDREWS, 45 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FRONTING BOULEvard, State-st. and Wabash-av., will be sold on easy terms.
20 acres, within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will subdivide to pay large profits.
A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., A TWO-STORY and basement house, octagon, marble front house, first-class in every respect. Also a large two-story frame house on leased lot on the southwest corner of Warren av. and Wood-st. Apply to W. ILETT, 243 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, 10 or 12 rooms, modern improvements; good barn; lot 25x130 to alley; $12,500; easy terms. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 263 WEST FULTON-ST., TWO-story frame house, 10 rooms; lot 25x125; price $6,000. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—237 WALNUT ST.—VERY CHEAP; 330 Monroe-st., $20,000; $1,000 cash, balance easy; 525 Adams-st., $12,000; [illegible] at Washington Heights, $125 up, and some property cheap by W. W. WATSON, Jr., 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FINE BRICK house and lot, 31 Park-av., 2 doors west of Union Park. Easy terms. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 27, Union Central Block.

FOR SALE—135X165 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., east front, near Fifty-third-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—450 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FINE brick house, and lot 24x170. Choice location; at a bargain if taken soon. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—BLOCKS OF LAND ON WABASH, Michigan and South Park-avs, near Cornell Watch Factory. WM. HANSBROUGH, 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON WEST Twelfth-st, in blocks of 10 acres and up to 40 acres. WM. HANSBROUGH, 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH PARK-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts, lot 50x125, to an alley, with two convenient and thoroughly-built two-story and basement houses, east front, at prices which they were worth before the fire. [illegible] BURD & CO., 56 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with barn, in the most delightful residence portion of the city; lot 25x170; [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR CITY PROPerty, [illegible] city of Geneseo, Ill., [illegible] Pacific R. R. [illegible] from 9 to 12. O. F. GROUT.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR 1872—EMPIRE [illegible]

POLITICAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

are also among the signers, such as Frederick Baehr, E. D. Feldner, Otto Starck, Julius Melcher, and August Maxhausen. Much favor is claimed for the movement in all parts of the State. It is expected to result in a formidable organization of the elements of the opposition to Grant.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special despatch to the *Times* says that at a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee at Albany yesterday, consultation was held on the political prospects, and remarks were made by Governor Seymour, Mr. Tilden, and others. The feeling of those present was decidedly and unanimously in favor of the passive policy, and of looking to the Cincinnati Convention to initiate a programme for the party in the Presidential campaign.

The *World* says that its impressions favor the Cincinnati movement, but until it reaches a further stage of development, its course is non-committal.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 12.—The Republican State Convention adjourned at midnight. Resolutions passed sustaining Governor Day, and denouncing Governor Reed and Gibbs, Secretary of State. There is considerable change in the State Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The *Evening Telegraph* has a Westchester special despatch which says: Hon. John Hickman has announced his determination to take part in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements this afternoon, for the May Convention, a report was made that the St. Louis delegates had engaged the St. James Hotel, and parties from New York and Boston had engaged sixty rooms in the Burnet House; also, that the Germans had provided accommodations for the German delegates in the German quarter of the city.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—Governor Brown was serenaded at the Pacific Hotel to-night. A great crowd gathered, and in response to calls, the Governor made a brief and effective speech.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special to the *Post* says those best informed in regard to Governor Curtin's intentions have positive assurance he will join the Cincinnati movement and endeavor to defeat the re-election of Grant.

Connecticut correspondence says Hawley holds the winning cards for the United States Senate, and will defeat Ferry, candidate for re-election.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 12.—An armed band of Republicans has appeared at Vendrell, 17 miles from Tarragona. A party of Carlists, 250 in number, stopped a train on the railroad and plundered the goods and express cars, but did not molest the passengers. They also cut the telegraph wires, and communication with Barcelona is interrupted.

The Governor of Gerona telegraphs that troops are operating against the insurgents in that Province, but the result is as yet unknown.

The iron-workers in the city of Barcelona have struck work.

The landed proprietors of the Province have organized parties to pursue the marauders, who infest the country. Fights have already taken place with the robbers, and men have been killed on both sides.

Official reports from Catalonia say the troops are all active all along the frontier. When bands of Carlists appear the troops are immediately sent in pursuit, and in quiet districts, where there is danger of a rising, flying columns scour the country.

The returns of the recent election are nearly in. They show that the Cortes will stand—Ministerial, 320; Opposition, 121.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 12.—No mail from Madrid has arrived to-day.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, Counsel of the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration, has gone to Geneva to present the American counter case on the day appointed by the Treaty of Washington.

The Council Revision have annulled the sentence pronounced against Blanqui and granted him a new trial.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 12.—Dr. Evans, of Paris, writes to the *Standard* contradicting the statements of American papers that the ex-Emperor Napoleon owned an estate on Broadway, New York, recently purchased by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Doctor says the property belongs exclusively to himself, and Napoleon never had any ownership or interest in it whatever.

It is reported that Russia contemplates raising a new loan of ten millions sterling.

A meeting was held in Dublin last night to take preliminary steps for raising a monument to the memory of the late Earl Mayo.

ITALY.

LONDON, April 12.—A fight occurred last Sunday in the streets of Rome, between the Pontifical gendarmes and citizens. One of the soldiers was killed and two wounded. It was reported that Antonelli had sent a memorial to foreign powers on the outrage, but the report is denied.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, April 12.—The Federal Council have ratified the International Convention concluded by the Telegraph Congress held at Rome last year.

INDIANA.

Declination—Railroad Consolidation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—Several of the wards nominated Republican candidates for Councilmen to-night. Good men were selected, and will be elected in May.

Sylvester Johnson, who was nominated for Secretary of State by the late Temperance Convention, has written a card declining the honor. This is the second nominee who has declined.

Governor Baker received a communication apprising him of his appointment as one of the Vice Presidents on the occasion of the memorial services in honor of the late S. F. B. Morse, on the 16th inst., in the hall of the National House of Representatives. The Governor, finding it impossible to attend, at once telegraphed the Committee designating Hon. D. D. Pratt, United States Senator from Indiana to act in his stead.

Articles of consolidation between the Fremont, Lima & Union Railroad Company, of the State of Ohio, and the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad Company, of Indiana, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The agreement is dated April 5, 1872. The former road extends from Fremont to Union City, and the latter from Union to Cambridge City in this State, the consolidation, therefore, forming a continuous line between the two termini above mentioned. It is to be designated by the name and style of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad Company. The number of Directors is to be 9, and the first election is to take place at the City of Fremont, May 2. Four of these Directors are to be residents of Ohio, and at least two of Indiana. The capital stock of the consolidated company is placed at $4,000,000, divided into 80,000 shares of $50 each.

Henry Robinson, a section boss on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, died suddenly to-day, from congestion of the bowels and an overdose of morphine.

MICHIGAN.

Action of the Impeachment Court at Lansing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, April 12.—This morning the Sergeant-at-Arms made return on summons issued against Commissioner Edmunds, who appeared with counsel, J. B. Shipman and Jonas McGowan, and was admitted within the bar of the Senate. The appearance of the accused was entered, and Shipman moved a postponement of the trial until May 15. This was opposed by Managers Huston, Cochrane, and Grosvenor. The motion was considered at considerable length by the Senate, with closed doors, and was then denied, and April 30 fixed as the day for respondent to plead, answer, or demur. An order was granted enabling both parties to take testimony outside of the State, where attendance of witnesses could not be compelled by the Senate, such testimony to be used on the trial.

The salaries of certain officers of the Senate were fixed, followed by an adjournment to 10 a. m. Tuesday, April 30.

UTAH.

The Mormon Press and Speakers on the Rampage.

SALT LAKE, April 12.—A correspondent at Beaver reports the most shameful speech, delivered there a few days ago, by Elder A. M. Musser, a Mormon Telegraph Superintendent. The speaker said, rather than surrender one single principle of their religion, he would Moscow Salt Lake, tear up the railroads, break down the telegraph, and destroy millions of other property. He spoke of Judge McKean as a dried-up, corrupt old dog. He alluded to the President as Useless Grant, and stigmatizing him and others as a corrupt set. He included the President's wife.

The outrageous attack of the Church organ last evening upon Judge McKean excites great indignation of Gentiles and liberals. It is said to have been written by Elder Cannon from Washington. However, it disgusts reasonable Mormons, and will help the Voorhees bill. The Mormons generally have but little hope of the success of the admission scheme. Wheeler's bill to promote the purity of elections in Utah is condemned by the Church as being designed to assist in the overthrow of Mormonism and the disfranchisement of its believers.

The Mormon missionaries appointed by the late conference leave for Europe the 1st of next month.

Five miles of the Northern Utah Railroad are completed. Track-laying is progressing half a mile per day.

The weather is pleasant.

There were two terrific snow-slides at Little Cottonwood to-day. Eight men were carried away in the avalanche. One was lost, and the others were rescued after almost incredible exertions. There is great fear of further slides.

The Fore Murder Trial in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—In the Fore murder trial to-day medical testimony was introduced by the defence. Dr. Charles W. Stevens, Superintendent of the St. Louis County Insane Asylum, Dr. Bondy, Professor of the Mental and Physical Departments of the Missouri Medical College, and Dr. Paul G. Robinson, of South Carolina, all testified to prisoner's insanity at the time he committed the homicide. Stevens classed Fore's condition as moral insanity. Bondy says he was affected with a homicidal mania. Robinson said he possessed an insane temperament, and that the act committed by prisoner was the result of the explosions of that temperament.

The prosecution examined Dr. Bauer, an eminent surgeon of this city, as an expert, who said there were no signs of insanity in the prisoner at the time of the homicide, only those elements which are connected with a great number of criminal cases, the same conditions and same performances. The moral insanity which had been spoken of by the other witnesses he said did not exist *per se* in the views of the latest writers. Both sides ceased this evening, and arguments will be commenced to-morrow.

When the medical experts for the defence testified to the insanity of the prisoner, the immense crowd in the court-room cheered loudly, and when the Judge ordered the Court cleared, it was found impossible to carry out the order. Public sentiment seems to be favorable to the prisoner.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, April 12.—In the Senate, the joint resolution passed providing for an adjournment on April 26, with an adjourned session on the third Wednesday of January next. The bill passed making additional appropriations for Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Homes. The total appropriation is $14,700.

Bills passed to-day requiring Mayors of cities and towns to make returns of fines collected; to legalize the incorporation of the town of Sharon, Mahaska County, and the acts of its officers; determining the weight per bushel of certain undried fruits; providing for the preservation of fish in the waters of the State; to legalize the gifts, grants, sales, and conveyances of certain land located with the scrip issued to Johnson County as indemnity for such lands, &c.; to prevent hogs and sheep from running at large; to devote the Public Square in Algona, Kossuth County, to Court House purposes; making a further appropriation of $15,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs.

House bill allowing change of venue in certain cases was indefinitely postponed.

A concurrent resolution was adopted providing that the Secretary of State be directed to furnish to the Board of Immigration sufficient paper to print an edition of 20,000 copies of a pamphlet not exceeding 150 pages, setting forth the manufacturing resources and advantages of the State of Iowa, for circulation by said Board in the United States.

A bill was introduced for the appropriation of $3,000 to defray the expenses of building shops at the Iowa Penitentiary. Referred.

In the House, bills passed to-day apportioning the State into nine Congressional Districts; empowering the Treasurer of the Agricultural College to grant diplomas to students therein; legalizing the acts of the Board of Supervisors of Emmet County in the funding of outstanding county warrants and the issuance of bonds therefor; appropriating $15,000 to the Insane Asylum at Council Bluffs; providing for the election of Township Trustees and their compensation,—three Trustees are to be so elected that the time of one expires each year, and the compensation shall be $1.50 per day for time actually employed.

The bill allowing cities and towns to appropriate funds for the erection of water works passed. Under this act municipal corporations are authorized to construct water works, or authorize them to be constructed, by incorporated companies, but a four-fifths vote of the Council is necessary for the exercise of the power. In constructing such works they are permitted to go beyond their corporate limits to procure water and erect works; may condemn private property for these purposes and exercise jurisdiction for the protection of the property and the purity of the water.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 12.—The excitement over the proposed amendments to the Adair Liquor law still continues and increases. The House Committee on Temperance have as yet made no report on the several bills in their possession on this subject. The modifiers have grown tired of this delay, and are ever on the alert to get bills before the House for action. This afternoon a motion was made to suspend the rule, so as to allow a motion to be made to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the bills. The motion failed for want of a two-thirds vote. There are still many members who do not care to place themselves on either side of the question, but those in favor of modification declare that the session shall not end until every member shall place himself on one side or the other of this question.

In the Senate, to-day, after a general discussion, Smith's bill to regulate freight on railroads failed to pass, lacking three of the necessary majority.

Bills were introduced to enable oil companies to appropriate lands for the purpose of laying down pipe and tubing for the transportation of oil; to enable the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraph Companies to enforce the law which requires railroad and telegraph companies to make reports to him; to authorize the incorporation of live stock companies.

Senate bills were passed to provide for the printing of legal notices of sale of real estate in German newspapers; to apply all fines collected from keepers, inmates, or visitors of houses of prostitution to support homes for friendless or fallen women.

A communication was received from the lessees of the public works proposing to surrender their lease of the public works of Ohio on payment to them of 50 per cent of the increased value of the works since they took possession in 1861.

A resolution for the adjournment of the General Assembly, April 29, was offered, and laid on the table.

In the House, the Senate bill to prevent parties who have given mortgages on chattel property from removing and disposing of that with the intention of defrauding creditors was passed, and the House bill, to regulate Insurance Companies doing business in Ohio.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The bill to enable the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to reduce its capital stock was defeated in the Assembly to-day, by a vote of 37 to 51.

A bill was introduced in the Senate extending the grounds or causes for divorce. It provides for a divorce where either party has been incurably insane for five years; an habitual drunkard for three years; desertion when not rendered necessary by peril to life; when the husband by cruel and inhuman treatment renders the life of the wife burdensome for two consecutive years. The parties must have resided one year in the State.

Fires.

KEOKUK, Iowa, April 12.—A fire broke out about 12 o'clock last night in a small, two-story, unoccupied frame house, at the corner of Fourth and Exchange streets, owned by J. L. Curtis. A very strong wind was blowing at the time, and the flames spread rapidly. Considerable excitement prevailed, and an extensive conflagration was feared; but the firemen were on hand in time to prevent the flames from spreading to the adjoining buildings, which were but slightly damaged. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, as the house had not been occupied for some months.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 12.—The woolen mill belonging to the estate of the late Caleb Alden was destroyed by fire this morning. The total loss is $75,000.

SENECA, Ill., April 12.—About 3 o'clock this morning, the dwelling of T. H. Smith, who resides about two miles north of this city, was totally destroyed by fire, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The property was insured in the Underwriters for $1,200.

JOLIET, Ill., April 12.—F. X. Lafontaine's livery stable, one dwelling-house, one large and one small barn, together with ten horses, several sleighs, a large amount of grain, hay and other property were consumed by fire here to-night. Loss fully $8,000; Lafontaine's loss is $5,000, with no insurance.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Owing to the scarcity of telegraph operators at Alton, Ill, Mrs B., of that place, is endeavoring to supply the want by instructing a young colored gentleman, Kelly by name, in the mysteries of the art.

—Etienne Deshayes, the crazy Frenchman who wandered through Belleville for so many years, left to his heirs nearly $25,000.

—The Americus Gates house, which was built at the foot of Main street, Aurora, thirty-three years since, has been moved out on the Naperville road. It was over the gateway to the first bridge that spanned Fox River.

—Belleville has one daily and four weekly papers.

—The Wyoming *Journal* publishes the following in its advertising rates: "Fees for marriage notices as high as the ecstacy and liberality of the bridegroom may prompt."

—A letter was recently received at Jacksonville, from the Pacific Coast, addressed in a bold hand to "Hon. ex-Governor Joseph Duncan, Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill." Governor Duncan died in 1844, and his correspondent, who has probably since been wandering in foreign countries, was consequently twenty-eight years behind the times. A few weeks ago, a letter was advertised in the Quincy letter list addressed "Hon. Richard M. Young," formerly a citizen of Quincy and Commissioner of Public Lands under Polk, but who has been dead about twenty years.

WISCONSIN.

Several lads in Milwaukee have in operation a line of four miles of telegraph, the copper wire costing about $1.50 per mile. The apparatus of the company consists of 25 cups,—15 for the main battery and 10 for local batteries,—and 10 Morse instruments. The line was put up for practice and pleasure, and it proves very convenient in stormy nights, enabling the boys to converse with each other, or play checkers and chess, without leaving their homes.

—The Baraboo *Republic* says the past winter has been fatal to bees to an extent rarely known. Bee-keepers, in many instances, have lost every swarm.

—C. H. Hunt and C. F. Reed, of Reedsburg, have purchased the Beebe farm, three miles west of the village, for a trout farm, for which purpose the many springs on it adapt it. The gentlemen named have several thousand young trout on the way to commence operations with.

—The Indians at Bad River are making preparations for securing large quantities of maple sugar and syrup, and already four-fifths of the tribe are now in the sugar bush. Their reservation contains immense forests of sugar-maple, and they will probably manufacture more this season than ever before.

IOWA.

Some two months since, two business men of Boone sent remittances to their Eastern creditors, one, $2,000; the other, $600. Nothing was heard of the money until recently, when it was ascertained, through the Dead Letter Office, that they had not stamped their letters, and, having no card printed on their envelope, the Postmaster sent the letters to the Dead-Letter Office.

—The Rev. Mr. Thorpe, a Presbyterian clergyman of Waterloo, refuses to indorse the tenet of his Church in 1832, recently reaffirmed in the case of the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, that a woman shall not preach.

—General J. G. Fletcher, a pioneer of Muscatine, died on Saturday evening. He attended the first land sale in the Territory, and permanently located there in 1839.

—Sand Spring, Delaware County, has the finest broom factory in the State.

INDIANA.

General Lew Wallace was one of the victims of the recent visit of spotted-fever to Crawfordsville, but he is rapidly recovering from the attack.

—A five-dollar prize-fight, between a white man and a negro, took place at Carbon a few days since.

—A married couple in Indianapolis, aged respectively 28 and 26, have nineteen children. This may serve to explain why the Indianapolis people, with such a warning before their eyes, hold the institution of divorce in high favor.

—Bourbon wants communication with the subterranean lake over which it is supposed to be built. The crust of earth intervening is only 500 or 600 feet thick.

—A vein of stone coal has been discovered on the Lot Bayless farm, about three miles west of Fort Wayne.

DIED

MURDOCK—In San Jose, California, of consumption, March 31, Artemus W. Murdock, son of the late Deacon John Murdock, of Westminster, Mass., aged 43 years. Formerly a resident of this city.

FLOWER—In this city, April 12, infant son of Chas. W. Flower, of Fond du Lac, aged 3 months.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. Martinez & Co., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post Office, New York.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has been used 30 years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children.

Mlles. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

It should be known that bronchial inflammation begins with catarrh, or cold in the head, and often ends with consumption. Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures it in its first stages. Sent by mail for 30 cents, post paid.

Down They Go!—The costly hair dyes that require hours to bring out a dull, unnatural tint, are being driven out of the market by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye, the cheapest, the purest, and the best article of its kind sold in America.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from coughs, colds, or consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvellous healing power, as combined with the pure cod liver oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court st., Boston.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, for sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and an operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.25 per bottle, or $7.00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.
And by druggists and dealers generally.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM the river—First-class board, $4.50; lodging, 25 to 50 cents, or $2 per week; commutation checks.

54 LANGLEY-ST.—COTTAGE GROVE—A LADY and gentleman can be accommodated with pleasant unfurnished room and board in a nice house, with all modern improvements; private family; terms, $16 per week; also, 2 or 3 gents and a few day-boarders. First-class table.

169 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FEW DAY-BOARDers wanted.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE, pleasant room to rent, with good board for 2 or 3 gentlemen. Also, a few day-boarders wanted.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with or without board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

609 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished front room, with board; also a room for two gentlemen.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient $2.50 per day. Day board $4 per week.

SOME VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, at reasonable prices. References exchanged. Address PRAIRIE-AV., South Branch Tribune office.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board, house new, newly furnished, terms reasonable. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR 4 LADIES ON A FARM NEAR Lake Shore. Instruction in music part payment for board. Address, stating terms, G A, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLACE in a private family, between Wabash and Prairie-avs., in the neighborhood of Twenty-eighth-st. Address R 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENT and wife. Methodist family preferred. Address, with terms, locality, and particulars, P 63, Tribune office. Will pay in advance, and willing to furnish rooms.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A FAMILY where there are no boarders. A reasonable price paid, and good references furnished. Address, stating location, etc., C 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR gentleman, wife, and child a year and a half old. West or South Side, in good location; or at Evanston, Hyde Park, or any suburban town with good railroad accommodation. Address "MARVIN," 220 South Water-st., stating terms and location.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED BY a gentleman and wife, on the South Side. Two furnished rooms and board. References required. Address, stating terms and location, O 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, on South Side, in a private family. Address, giving full particulars, G. L. A., Board of Trade, Chicago.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, on West Side. Private family and late dinner preferred. Address A, 283 and 285 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 38 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A 5-TON LOCOMOTIVE SUITABLE for hauling dirt cars for grading purposes. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE, a very large assortment; pulleys of all sizes, shafting, hangers, etc. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

STATIONARY ENGINE AND BOILER FOR sale cheap. 12x26; complete boiler, 72 2½-inch flues. Nominal capacity, 40 horse-power. Inquire at the WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st., Chicago.

VALUABLE NEW MACHINERY AT AUCTION by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Page's patent saw mill 8 inch, saw, 35 feet carriage, with the latest and best improvements; spool for the log twisting; each moulding machine, made by Clarkson & Son; turning machine, made by S. P. Smith; rip saw, made by Clarkson & Son, and other machinery, to be sold without reserve or limitation.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO TO rent; $7 per month. 784 West Madison-st., up stairs.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS, AND Lighte's pianos, Smith's American organs, can be bought only at KIMBALL'S, 610 Michigan-av.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRing and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 236 East Randolph-st. J. PRESTON.

SIX SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE AT great bargains. Price from $75 to $250. One Smith American organ, suitable for church; two banks of keys, pedal base. Price, $325. One American organ, large size, two banks of keys, 16 stops, 2 1-3 octaves of pedal pipe top; powerful tone. For sale at at a great bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av.

100 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

100 PIANO BOXES FOR SALE AT W. W. KIMBALL'S, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 133 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LET THE NORTHERN SUBURBS fire a big gun. An extra train is to be put on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad on Monday next, leaving the city at 6 o'clock p. m. for Highland Park, and returning, reach the city at 6:45 in the morning, stopping at all the intermediate points. So now all who want homes can be accommodated. Stop your high rent and have a home of your own. Don't wait for another great city fire to leave you homeless, or the cholera to take the loved ones from your embrace. Start for the suburbs for your life, where you can enjoy the pure air, the green glade, and grassy dell. Call at once and buy a lot with a house of from 5 to 9 rooms, in Evanston, North Evanston, or Glencoe, at prices ranging from $1,800 to $5,000, with only from $200 to $1,500 cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments. Take notice, I sell my own property, have no commissions to make; will accompany parties on any day at 1 o'clock to see property; will rent after first of May all houses not sold. C. H. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR investment; a block in the rapidly-developing suburb of Norwood Park. For particulars, address P.O. Box 159.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE MOST beautiful and complete places in Cook County, located in Hyde Park. The place can be reached in 30 minutes from Lake-st. by steam, in 45 minutes by a team, and in 60 minutes by the horse-cars. There are 24 acres of ground thoroughly improved, a fine grove of oak trees covering about one acre. The buildings consist of a large house, well built, with all modern improvements, such as gas and water; cottage for coachman, barns, ice-house, hennery, &c. It can be bought with or without furniture, and occupancy given at once. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 130 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL SUBURban village of Glencoe; a 2-story frame house of 8 rooms; a fine yard, and only a short distance from the depot. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 587 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 2 years. Call on the owner, at 300 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—A NEW WELL-built house and large lot at Maywood. Will take good unimproved property in part pay; balance easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, ONE BLOCK from depot, my house of 10 rooms, with furniture; lot 50x280; splendid shade trees, plenty of fruit. Price $6,500; very cheap. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT; GOOD FOR Butcher. Inquire at MILLER BROS. Oak Park.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR FIFTIETH-st., large lot, 200x162; price $21 per foot; easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST FAVORable terms, homes and lots at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $6,000, $10,000. You can go and see the property from my office, 300 State-st., at 2 1:15 4:35, and return at 5, 6, or 9 p. m. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE, BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lots in Blocks 9, 32, and 33 at $20 per foot. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THE RUSH IS TO ENGLEWOOD—Go with us and see choice lots, near school and station. Monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, No. 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, DESIRABLE HOMES at $2,500 to $20,000; fine lots in good locations, $15 to $75 per front foot, on easy terms. COSGROVE & ADAMS, 163 West Washington-st., and Evanston.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT MODErate prices and on easy terms, at Evanston, South Evanston, Ravenswood, Wilmette, Glencoe, and Highland Park. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17, Union Central Block, Chicago, and Scott's Building, Evanston.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 80 ACRES, only 24 miles from Chicago, and ½ mile from depot; large orchard of bearing fruit; everything first-class. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD HOUSE and six acres of land, in a beautiful village, 25 miles from Chicago. Call to-day. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT OAKLAND, 12 rooms, grove lot, fifty feet front, very fine location, $10,500. J. B. T. MARSH, 209 Lake-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD—THE JACKMAN Homestead, in the city of Janesville, Wis., is offered for sale. The premises front upon the public square, in one of the most desirable locations in the city. The house is built of brick; contains 13 rooms, fitted up with all the modern improvements, furnaces, hot and cold water, gas, etc. A good barn and other out-buildings are attached to the premises. A healthy growth of shrubbery, shade and fruit trees adorn the lots on which the house is situated. Janesville is a handsome inland city, with a population of 9,000. Its educational and religious advantages cannot be surpassed. Address ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West and very few grounds are more highly cultivated; surrounding drives beautiful; 300 feet of fine gravel beach on Lake La Belle. House furnished and ready for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 141 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE and lot in Chicago, a farm of forty-seven acres, one and one-half miles from Kenosha. Good house and large barn, carriage house, farming tools and stock. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 420 ACRES, ONE OF the best improved farms in Jasper County, Iowa. Must and will be sold. Abundance of fruit, stock-yards, stock-water, and pasture. Address S. W. MACY, Prairie City, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A 25-FOOT LOT ON MILWAUKEE-av., or a lot with cheap building, between Green-st. and Chicago-av. H. H. THOMAS, 463 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD FRAME dwelling on the South Side, to be moved. Address W 14, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADJUSTED CLAIMS — AGAINST MERchants', Firemen's, and State Insurance Companies, of Chicago, wanted for cash. Goodman's Insurance Agency, 155 West Washington-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CLAIMS against the Merchants', Firemen's, Knickerbocker, and Garden City Insurance Companies. Money loaned on claims against all insolvent companies. H. S. DIETRICH, 66 West Madison-st.

JURORS' CERTIFICATES AND COOK COUNTY orders cashed. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. J. C. WATSON, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 8.

LOANS—FROM $500 TO $10,000 NEGOTIATED ON city and country property. Some money on hand. GRAHAM, PERRY & CO., Room 5, 463 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years, at low rates and small commissions. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN and near Chicago. Apply at 475 Wabash-av., Room No. 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, wareroom receipts, pianos, and other good chattel and collateral security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 43, corner Madison and Market-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARM lands. MILLER & RIGDON, 218 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—LONG OR SHORT TIME, on second mortgages, purchase money and real estate securities. C. R. HAGERTY, 114 West Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT PERIODS ON good collaterals, at low rates. Room 4, 143 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, houses, watches, and diamonds. JAS. B. STOREY, private banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS, for a term of years, at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTed claims in the Merchants' and Firemen's Insurance Companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 25 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED — $6,000 FOR TWELVE MONTHS. Will make payments of $500 per month, or will take a partner with $10,000. Business now paying $500 per month, and will pay more. Address W. F. O. Box 476.

WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTED POLICIES in Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co. of Chicago. J. F. KEENEY, 381 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $15,000 FOR 5 YEARS, on choice improved city property. Will pay 10 and 2½. Address, LOAN, 459 Wabash-av.

WANTED—$4,000 ON FIRST-CLASS BRICK IMprovements on long and favorable lease. Will pay good rate and assign sound insurance. A 85, Tribune office.

$60,000—LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CITY real estate,—$1,000 to $50,000,—mortgages, and other securities, promptly. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 408 Wabash-av.

$8,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR FIVE years, 10 per cent interest; security must be ample. MILLER & RIGDON, 218 East Madison-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE or first mortgage; notes bought. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 537 Wabash-av.

$1,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate. HELM & HOWLAND, 124 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF SECOND-HAND tinners' tools and machines, with small lot of tinware and cooking stoves. Call at No. 19 West Randolph st. PARKMAN, ANDREWS & Co.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED, TWO-STORY frame house, No. 10 Depuyster st.; also No. 216 Maxwell-st. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON LICENSE. APPLY TO T. C. HOWARD, 185 West Monroe-st., corner of Halsted.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—CHOICE COW and calf. Apply at 335 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 TONS OF OLD IRON. Address STOVES, 242 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER—THE LITTLE schooner Emma, registers 31 tons, now lying at Erie st. bridge; will be sold cheap, if applied for immediately. Apply to JAMES FROST.

FOR SALE—100 TONS CHOICE TIMOTHY HAY, pressed in bales of 250 to 300 lbs each. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house and lot No. 357 Wabash-av., desirable for business purposes. FAKE & CLARK, 136 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS 40 FEET on West Lake-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt. Apply to the owner, 144 West Lake-st. WALTER TREleaven.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND most desirable residences in the southern part of the city, on Forty-seventh-st., near Kenwood station, until May 1873; large grounds, and house furnished. Only private families need apply. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest, Ill.

TO LEASE—NEW BRICK BUILDING ON KINzie-st., near Market, with about 60 rooms, suitable for hotel; also two stores in same building. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—110 FEET ON THE NORTHEAST corner Fifth av. and Jackson-st., by 92 feet to a private alley. Also 22½ feet east of said alley, fronting on Jackson, for a term of 24 years. Apply at 15 North Wood-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES, FROM May 1, 1872. No. 71 North Ann-st., 9 rooms, water and gas.
No. 776 West Jackson-st., cheap, 11 rooms and barn.
No. 778 Indiana-av., 9 rooms; good repair.
No. 1218 State-st., with 4 acres.
No. 90 Hoyne-st., cottage, 6 rooms.
No. 106, up stairs, West Randolph-st., 9 rooms.
No. 561, up stairs, South Clark-st., 6 rooms.
No. 263, up stairs, South Clark-st., 8 rooms.
No. 269, up stairs, South Canal-st., 6 rooms.
No. 261, store, West Randolph-st., 25x70.
No. 289, store, South Clark-st.
No. 122, West Taylor-st., 6 rooms over.
No. 293, new brick store, South Clark-st., 20x70.
Nos. 138 and 142 Twentieth-st., altered to suit tenant.
Nos. 561 and 563, basements, South Clark-st., for Billiard Hall.
No. 126, store, East Van Buren-st.
No. 290 South Clark-st., 25x80. By JAMES M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent, No. 112 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT HIGHWOOD, first station this side Lake Forest—Two-story brick house with back addition, large lot, shade trees, right at depot, just completed; $4,500; it has front piazza, bay window.
Spacious brick, with 3½ acres, large forest and fruit trees, piazza, bay windows, inside blinds; $6,500.
Very large, elegant frame house, front and side piazza, bay window, conservatory, with large grounds; $7,000.
Small house, $1,500.
Any of the houses will be sold $100 down, and $25 a month and interest, which will make payments no larger than rent of small cottage on side street in city. E. ASHLEY MEARS, residence Highwood, and office 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st., Real Estate Dealers. We have from 50 to 75 desirable houses to rent, ranging from $35 to $200 per month. Houses are scarce, and rents will not be any lower. Our advice to those that have not already secured homes is, to come early and often. We have also several furnished houses in desirable locations to rent to good reliable parties.
N. B. Parties having houses to rent, and are desirous of procuring good tenants, will do us a favor by leaving same to rent, as we pay particular attention to leasing property and making collections.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st, marble front; partly furnished; three-story and basement; 14 rooms, 3 storerooms, pantries, closets, and sub-cellar, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, speaking-tubes, room-bells, &c. Rent, $3,000; four-fifths taken in board of owner's family of four, occupying three rear rooms; or will rent without furniture or board for $2,000. Address XXX, Branch Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO THE RIGHT PARTY WHO WILL guarantee the best of care, a well-furnished house on one of the avenues, near Twenty-fifth-st., for six months from May 1, at $150; two-story and basement brick; 10 rooms; complete order. Address M 18, Tribune office, at once.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS; LOT 50x125; will be rented lower to any one putting on a small barn. J. T. ALLEN, Agent, 105 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, on Calumet av.; furnished, $300 per month. Address R 7, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED — A FIRST-CLASS house, modern improvements, pleasantly situated near Douglas-place, full view of Boulevard; $160 per month. Address W W, Tribune branch office.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. MARBLE HOUSES, or will sell; 1120, $1,000 down; 1122, $2,200 down; long time. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house; marble front, 4-story; modern improvements. Apply at 216 East Madison-st., from 4 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—FOR 7 OR 12 MONTHS A DESIRAble house, with 10 rooms, on the line of the North City Limits Railroad. Apply to B. F. CULVER, Room 16, W. K. Nixon Building.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. A house in Cottage Grove, pleasantly and very conveniently located to steam and horse cars. Rent moderate and furniture cheap. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 130 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling, furnished complete, modern improvements, near station; very desirable. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 1085 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT BUILDING ON Wabash-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., suitable for residence or business. Apply to M. L. PEARCE, 1085 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 731 WABASH-AV., ELEgantly furnished, $2,500 per year. Will rent to first-class tenant only, and not under any circumstances for a boarding house. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WHICH THE owner is now vacating, in perfect order, with good large barn, in a desirable neighborhood; house contains 8 rooms. Apply at 60 Judd st., three doors west of Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with barn, 200 Twenty-fifth-st.; 11 rooms, gas, and water; $1,000 per year. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND MANSARD roof house, 1048 Michigan-av., with barn, furnace, hot and cold water &c. Apply at 485 Michigan-av. O. F. AVERY.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS AND BATH room—new, all modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas &c. Large yard 50 feet front. Terms $1,600 per year. Apply on premises, 297 Warren-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT TWO-STORY BRICK, with basement; good barn, 1003 Michigan-av., east front near Twenty-eighth-st. Apply during business hours at 438 Lumber-st., or at other times at 445 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—NO. 314 WABASH-AV., NEAR HARmon court, brick dwelling, 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WINCHESTER HALL, room 3, corner of Clark and Adams-st.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st. Fine house, 282 Warren-av., containing 14 rooms, gas and water, $75; house 34 Walnut-st., $10; house 38 Walnut-st., $15; cottage 28 Rucker-st., $30; 6 fine rooms, 425 South May-st., $30; 3 houses on Union-st., near Madison, suitable for business and residence united.

TO RENT—BY D. E. FISKE, ROOM 4, 45 SOUTH Canal-st. House 1450 State-st., 12 rooms; cottage 212 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms; cottage 70 Fourth st., 5 rooms; house 131 South Jefferson-st., 9 rooms; store, with tenement above, 214 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS AND ¼-acre garden at $10 a month. 1335 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE FROM MAY 1, 46 NORTH Rucker, between Hubbard and Indiana-st. Inquire next door south.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF Twelfth-st., two three-story and basement frame houses, together or separate. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK DWELLING HOUSE with modern improvements, handy to business, corner of Willard-place and Randolph-st. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 8, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, TWO story frame house, containing 9 rooms, besides closets and trunk-room; gas and water; gas fixtures all through the house; newly papered and painted, all in complete order; good barn on the place. No. 210 Walnut st.; nice location. Apply at Chief Fire Marshals' WILLIAMS' office, No. 6 Quincy-st., entrance City Hall, or at C. E. HOLMES', No. 45 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—TO A SUITABLE TENANT. FOUR large rooms, with water, on the West Side, rent cheap. Address N 79, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Twelfth-st. and Harmon-court, a well furnished house, with all modern improvements; rent $2,700 per annum. Apply at No. 17 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, PANtry, and closets, with or without a large barn and an acre of ground, plenty of shrubbery, fruit and fine old shade trees, carriage-shed, ice-house, coal and wood house; a perfect country in city; is pleasantly retired, and only a block and a half from Milwaukee-av. street cars. Call at 692 Milwaukee-av. to view, etc.

TO RENT—A FINE HOUSE NEAR UNION Park, all modern improvements; carpets and curtains for sale. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—AT NORTH SIDE CITY LIMITS, A 2-story dwelling of 9 rooms, convenient to horse cars. Apply to S. M. DUNNING, 479 Wabash-av., Room 3.

TO RENT—AN 8 ROOM COTTAGE, WITH A bath-room, furnished or unfurnished, 246 Forquer-st., between Halsted and Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE COTTAGES, COMpletely furnished, with large lots, shade and fruit trees, at the beautiful watering-place of Oconomowoc. Price, $450 and $500. A. M. BRUCE, 45 and 47 Market-st., basement.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK AND ENGlish basement, house and barn; good location; Monroe-st., West Side. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE SOUTH SIDE RESIdence on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st. J. BARWICK, 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS IN A DESIRABLE locality; gas and water convenient. Apply at 383 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM MAY 1, house of 7 rooms, on Adams-st., near Wood, furnished or unfurnished. Call, or address, L. C. PLATT & CO., 30 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS IN A QUIET HOUSEhold; references given and required. Apply at 659 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF A TWO-STORY house near Halsted, on Harrison-st., and small amount of furniture for sale, at a sacrifice; immediate possession, if desired. Apply at 132 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—FRONT PARlor, furnished or unfurnished; gas, and marble mantel Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st., convenient to Hyde Park train. For particulars, address C 196, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, THE lower part of house 283 West Lake-st. containing 5 rooms and large pantry; gas, hot and cold water, with privilege of bath room. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE WELL FURNISHED front room. Inquire at No. 19, North Union-st., between Lake and Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, by the day or month, house first-class, restaurant connected. 571 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st., suites of 6 rooms, light and airy, suitable for housekeeping. Gas, water, and water-closets with each suite. In Thompson's Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A LOT OF NEW SHAWLS, PROBably stolen; delivered to any party who will prove property, and pay charges. WALWORTH, FURSE & CO., 225 Lake st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—IN BARBER-SHOP UNder Sherman House, pocket-book containing papers of no value except to owner; will give above reward for the return of same to A B C, Sherman House.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A COACH DOG AND chain, white and spotted, with watch eyes. Return to 401 State-st.

STOLEN—FROM CORNER OF THROOP AND Adams-sts., a small white mare and open buggy. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery at 138 East Van Buren-st.

STOLEN—$20 WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of the clothing taken from vestry of Union Park Congregational Church on Tuesday evening, April 11; no questions asked. A. C. THOMAS, 96 West Washington-st.

$10 REWARD—FOR A GRAY MARE, 7 YEARS old, 15½ hands high, strayed from my stable Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. 42 Harmon Court, M. C. BRADLEY.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, throughout the West, for the American Linen, Book, Card, and Leather Marker. No risk. No agent makes less than $5 per day. Address A. M. RICHARDSON, 122 West Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED agents wanted, to canvass the city of Chicago and vicinity for a new work just issued; quick sales and large profits. Address JOHN R. MILLER, 84 West Randolph st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital; samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 220 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—WANTED, EVERYBODY to call and see the invisible watchman. A perfect protection to property. County rights for sale. 537 Wabash-av., Room 2, first floor.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY, TO introduce a new and valuable article, that will pay from $5 to $10 per day clear. Send 10 cents for return postage and sample. Address, R. E. TERRILL, Room 2, 537 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS ONLY, THAT portion of my building, corner of Madison and Aberdeen-sts., now occupied by F. L. Hudson & Co., printers, viz: All of third floor, divided into three rooms, one of which is 64x25, with high ceiling; also, office, 16x18, on second floor, and all of front basement, which is large, airy, and well lighted; the whole connected by a dummy. Possession given in a few days. Apply to C. B. GOODYEAR, 42 Centre-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments, and full-sized lofts above, in new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren; splendid building, first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 62 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORES 20x22, IN FRAME BUILDing corner of Desplaines and Carroll-sts. D. F. BARRETT & CO., 108 North Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., one first floor for business, 25x70 on West Madison-st., Thompson's block.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., one large basement 25x70, light and airy, on West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF marble-front building 158 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 131 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 72 WEST WASHINGton-st.; also rooms with steam power. Inquire in basement 70 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND TWENTY GOOD OFfices in the new building 46 and 48 Van Buren-st.; will be ready May 1; large room or hall in front story; well lighted on three sides. Inquire on the premises at 9 a. m.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH, FROM MAY 1, the premises 226 East Monroe-st., now occupied by us, consisting of two shops, each 24x44, and 90 feet square of ground. Apply on premises to BROWN BROTHERS, Sidewalk Light Manufacturers.

TO RENT—THE NEW BRICK 4-STORY STORE, No. 12 State-st., between Lake and Water, now finished. Rent, $3,600. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE 2D AND 3D FLOORS OF NEW marble-front building, 286 State-st., near Van Buren. CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 460 West Adams.

TO RENT—PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS NEEDing the best of light can obtain splendid offices and composition rooms in my new building about erecting on Jackson-st., near State; press-room in the basement, with sides for forms. Apply promptly to A. N. KELLOGG, 65 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NO. 43 SOUTH WATER-ST., STORE 20x140 feet, 4 stories above basement, ready for tenant. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 17 RIVER-ST. FIRST-class in every respect. W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND FIXTURES FOR sale. Inquire at 405 State-st.

TO RENT—2 STORES IN THE BRICK BUILDing Nos. 75 and 77 West Kinzie-st. Inquire of O. OLSON, 191 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF A BUILDING 80 feet front on Jackson-st., near State. Will be finished in a first-class manner to suit tenants; plate glass, etc. Also floors above, with or without store. A. N. KELLOGG, 65 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE building 232 West Madison st., near Aberdeen. It is divided off into about 9 rooms besides bath-room; in good repair, and is well adapted for either photographers, cloak dress-making and millinery rooms, or for a studio, offices, or any other business purpose not requiring a ground floor. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGEST AND BEST BANK office in the city. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-WIDTH store, on West Madison-st., suitable for jewelry or dry goods business. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE AND TWO SUITES of offices in Ætna Sewing-Machine Building, 146 State-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT 20x74, No. 179 West Randolph-st., from May 1. Inquire on premises, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE BUILDING, 40X80, FIVE years' lease from May; very centre of city; rare chance for a big firm; large basement. Address P 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the building No. 1423 South State-st. They contain about 12 rooms, in good order, and can be rented for one year from May 1, at a very low rent. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE, WITH tenement over (Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-third st.); good stand for grocery, bakery, etc. Address or call at 527 Cottage Grove-av., same block.

TO RENT—TWO UPPER FLOORS, GOOD FOR business; also, offices and desk-room, all centrally located on South Canal-st. T. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—13 AND 14 NORTH CANAL-ST., 20 South Clinton-st.
228 West Lake-st.
THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, LARGE SHOW-WINdows, on Madison-st., near Robey. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW MARBLE FRONT STORE from May 1, 89 South Halsted-st. Finest on the street. Inquire on premises in rear.

TO RENT—STORE 240 STATE-ST., NEAR FIELD & Leiter's and Partridge's new store; very desirable and cheap. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF HORSES FROM THE country. You will find all grades in my stable at their real value. If you come and see me I will try to please you. 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

A GOOD EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE AT 342 Wentworth-av.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY second-st., corner State, have on sale heavy lumber wagons, short and long box business wagon, open-top buggy, several good horses, single and double harness. Horses, carriages, and buggies to let by the hour, day, month, or year.

EIGHT HORSES FOR SALE, JUST FROM THE country, fit for any kind of business. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st. Cheap. Also, double set of harness.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE CLOSE PANEL hack and set of harness; or will exchange for good working horses. Can be seen at new brick stable on Pine-st., near Indiana. WM. FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light-four passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth, and three-quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE, AND harness, very cheap, for cash only. Inquire at Boarding Stable, rear of 118 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE, FAST HORSE, STYLISH and sound; new light driving buggy, shifting top, harness and blankets. Cheap. For gent's driving. P. O. Box 2223, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF LARGE, HEAVY draught horses, and several good business horses. Will be sold cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW BAKER'S WAGON FOR one or two horses, a new harness, and a good peddling horse. Apply at 552 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE TRUCK HORSE, weighs, 1,400 lbs; also, heavy wagon and harness. Would exchange for lighter stock. Apply at 393 West Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF HEAVY HORSES; also a few nice drivers at 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE—Inquire of D. W. PAGE, 11, 13 and 15 Desplaines-st.

HOSS—COME AND SEE ME, ALL YOU CHAPS that want horses. Bear in mind that I must sell. SAM. CREGAR, 86 West Jackson-st.

JUST RECEIVED FROM IOWA, A LOT OF heavy draught horses, weighing 1,400 pounds and upwards, at PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 782 and 784 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SPRING TRUCK FOR one horse that will carry 3,000 pounds; must be in good order. Also a heavy, young, sound horse and harness. Inquire of N. M. BASSETT, No. 140 North Union-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD PAIRS TEAM HORSES. Will buy whole rig, if cheap. Call at 139 West Kinzie-st., corner Morgan.

WANTED—CARRIAGE—A NEW OR SECOND-hand two-seated "carryall," or light family carriage—covered. Address J. B. O., 73 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH, A good second-hand jump-seat half top buggy. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

DRY COMMON BOARDS FOR SALE IN QUANtities to suit purchaser. Call at HOUGH'S, Packing House Dock, or at 234 South Water-st., in basement.

EXCELLENT BUILDING SAND AT $1.70 A yard delivered. Apply to LOVE BRO., 120 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ABOUT 10,000 FT. 2-IN. plank, 4½ ft. long, and varying in width from 6 to 22 in.; have been used, but are as good as new. Address B 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL 200 M hard Chicago brick at $16, delivered; 250 M full-sized red brick at $14. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK 2X12, 3X12, AND 3x14-inch, 12 to 26 feet joists; also timber, flooring, and all kinds dry finishing lumber at low prices, at our yard, 400 Lumber-st., near south end Canal-st. W. S. BABCOCK & BROS.

WANTED—90,000 GOOD SECOND HAND BRICK. Address, or apply, after 7 p. m., No. 114 Douglas place.

1,000,000 NO. 1 LARGE RED AND white bricks, (Chicago size), that must be sold immediately at some price; can be seen on cars. 50,000 very handsome Milwaukee pressed bricks cheap. All persons who want to buy good bricks very cheap, call on us before purchasing and we will offer you bargains. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 59 West Lake-st.

$500 WORTH OF STONE CAN BE HAD for $150. Apply at southeast corner of Beech and Polk-sts., from 9 to 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for universal marriage. Enclose stamped directions. P. O. Drawer, 531 Chicago, Ill.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books. CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av.

SHORT-HAND REPORTING.—LESSONS OR full course given by a practical reporter and teacher. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS—GOOD BRICK CLAY ALready dredged and ready for use. I have all the clay on both sides of the canal from the river to the railroad bridge, and will dispose of it at a nominal price; will lease land adjoining on reasonable terms to make the brick on. Apply to Room 1, 115 West Washington-st. ADAM SMITH.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN THE REAL estate business, by one who has some knowledge of the business. Address X 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISsion. Apply to W. C. K., 155 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRE PROOF SAFE, OF ABOUT 2,000 lbs. weight, at a bargain. Address SAFE, 300 State st.

WM. H. ILIFF, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address 312 West Adams-st. or Box 117 Mechanics and Builders Exchange.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WHO HAS had experience, to run a coal yard. Good reference required. Address only by letter, 686 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE a No. 1 article; can make from $5 to $6 per day, cash. Call at Room No. 2, 537 Wabash av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY WHO CAN write well, quick at figures, and thoroughly vouched for in every particular. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

WANTED—TEAMSTER; ONE ACQUAINTED with the city and can come well recommended. Apply to W. J. JACKSON, Michigan C. R. R. freight depot.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO TAKE CARE of horses, and work around a small meat market, of Archer-road.

SITUATION WANTED—SUITABLE EMPLOYment from now on to September, by a soon-to-be Alumnus, of Michigan University. Satisfactory papers can be shown. Address C. SQUARE, Box 865, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR INDIana and Illinois; 75 woodchoppers for Ohio and 50 farm hands for Illinois. Apply early to ANDREW G. BERG & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE CITY and country, with small capital, for an easy business, at which $4 to $7 a day can be made. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st. Samples sent for 25c.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK; highest wages; free fare. Trunk makers, $12 to $15 per week; 2 tailers; boy to drive delivery wagon, $12 to $15 per month and board; 12 paper hangers, and 4 gilders. Chicago Labor Exchange, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS MORNING AT 10, 500 railroad laborers; wages $1.75 and $2; free fare; also 10 farm hands and 100 choppers. Apply to F. CHRISTIAN'S Employment Headquarters, Room 2, Lind's Block, at Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A REspectable, legitimate business that will pay from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen. MANDEL BROS., Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, TO GO out to-day; free fare; also, quarry hands. Call early, at 31 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO ATTEND IN meat market; one with experience in the city preferred. Apply immediately, at 207 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED BOY, FROM 15 to 18 years of age, at the Tonsorial Palace, 152 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAWYER IN MY OFfice. J. S. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av., Chicago, Ill. Always in from 10 to 3.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—PRESCRIPTION DRUG CLERK, first-class; must be conversant with German. Also, a stout, active lad, 15 or 16 years old. Inquire at 87 North Clark-st. MEDCALFE & CO., Druggists.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, about 22 years old, with a fair knowledge of bookkeeping. Had some experience in a grocery store. For further inquiries, address 592 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and bill-clerk; must be quick and accurate at figures, and have some knowledge of the wholesale grocery business. Address, with reference, B 11, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—40 SHIP-CARPENTERS TO WORK on new vessel. Will pay highest going wages. Apply to Captain JAMES DAVIDSON, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—STEAM GAUGE MAKERS AT ASHcroft's Steam Gauge Works, Sudbury-st., Boston, Mass., two first-class steam gauge makers. To good workmen steady employment guaranteed. Apply by mail to the above address.

WANTED—15 CARPENTERS, MEN ACCUStomed to joisting preferred. Call at corner of Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.

WANTED—1 OR TWO PAINTERS, THOSE understanding graining preferred. Apply immediately, at the rear of 499 Burnside st., near Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—2 BRASS POLISHERS. J. S. BREWER, 11 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOOD TURNER. Also, stair-builder, one who understands laying out and taking charge of work. Apply to WM. GOLDIE & CO., Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST to go to Michigan, on salary or as partner in the business; established and increasing, so that help is needed. Apply to D. AMBROSE DAVIS, 50 West Washington-st.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS, 2 FIRST-CLASS workmen for store-fitting. Apply to HENRY A. LOVERIN, Carpenter and Builder, 936 Fulton-st., or at 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—3 WOOD-TURNERS, AT 12 AND 14 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—4 TRUNK FINISHERS, 1 FOR each, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, and Milwaukee. See RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS for inside work. Inquire corner Thirtieth-st. and Wabash av. C. W. FENN.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS, 15 LATHERS, and 10 plasterers and bricklayers, at 120 Vincennes-av. Also, wish to let job lathing.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, FORTY-FIFTH and Langley-sts. Inquire at Exell's Saloon, corner Egan and Cottage Grove av. F. BENNETT.

WANTED—CYLINDER AND GORDON PRESS feeders, AT ONCE. R. R. DONNELLEY, 108 and 105 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS feeding Gordon press, at 234 Carroll-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO SET TYPE AND RUN Gordon press. Apply at the Bright Side Co., 3 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPer, female; must write a plain hand and willing to make herself generally useful, and refer to her last employer. Address E 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS IN THE PANTRY of a restaurant. 686 and 688 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR NORwegian girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family, to go to Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, to one who is willing to work good wages will be paid. Inquire at MALALLA & HENBERGEN'S, 24 S. Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl for general housework, 14 to 16 years old, in small family. Call at 11 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and washing; a German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 854 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED woman to do general housework in a small family; no objection to a widow with a little girl of 12 years old. Call at No. 2 West Madison-st., J. NOTTINGHAM.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 1304 PRAIRIE-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL, AT 24 Bishop-court, one block east of Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages and good home, at 549 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, A GOOD COOK, AND one for second work, to go to Riverside; good wages and small family; house with all modern conveniences. Call between the hours of 10 and 2, at 127 Michigan-av. F. A. THOMAS.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE AS cook, the other for general housework. 22 South Green-st.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTONE HOUSE, A GOOD cook. 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children. Call at 468 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; wages, $4. 165 South Wood-st.

WANTED—AT 517 WEST ADAMS-ST., A GOOD cook and second girl. Apply between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. on Saturday.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl, for general housework; wages, $4 per week. Call at 9 South Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a small family at Lake Forest, German or Swede preferred. Apply to THOMSON & TEMPLETON, 213 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE OR Norwegian girl; must be a good washer and ironer, steady and willing; reference; wages, $3 per week. Apply at 519 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT THE LEWIS HOUSE, 148 WAbash-av., 5 dining-room girls and 1 dish-washer.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK AND KITCHEN girl, at Commercial Dining Rooms, 43 West Washington-st. Call early.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small American family; Norwegian or Swede preferred. 600 State-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire in Fancy Dry Goods Store, 533 State st.

WANTED—AT HYDE PARK, A GOOD GIRL to take care of children. Apply at 363 Wabash-av., before 9 o'clock in the forenoon. GEORGE WILLARD.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, AT 205 South Halsted-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GROCERY business; an active, energetic business man, with from $2,000 to $2,500, can take a half interest in a well-established well-paying grocery store, commanding the trade of four or five avenues, south of Twenty-second-st. It is conceded by all to be one of the finest stores and in one of the best localities in the City of Chicago; a rare chance for a good man. Address L M, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL, WITH $1,500 or $2,000. Call or address S, 783 State-st., Saturday or Monday.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE REAL ESTATE business; a man who has considerable experience, and who has a large trade well established; capital from $3,000 to $4,000; first-class references required. Address B 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH READY CAPItal, in the carpenter and building business; have some good contracts on hand. Address, for 3 days, K 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THIS CITY, TO take an equal interest with a New York house in an established business; only $3,000 capital required. Address, for an interview and particulars, U 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, either a lady or smart young man, with $500 to $1,000, in a fancy dry goods store, now established. Must be a church member, and have first-class references. Address, with full particulars, for one week, A 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR $4,000, in one of the best located farms in Minnesota. Land unsurpassed for richness, and adjoining town, depot, and lake of 150 acres. 450 acres in cultivation. Would sell part of two sections on long time. Address BENJAMIN RICE, St. James, Watonwan Co., Minn.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTERest in a well-established manufacturing business which pays large profits, and is doing a large trade; having suffered on account of the late fire, we can use more capital. Address in person, W No. 5, Room 2, West Lake-st., near bridge, from 2 to 4 p. m.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN, ABOUT 35, and whose object is matrimony, desires the acquaintance of a young lady who is self-supporting. WALTER HARRIS, Box 187, City P. O.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN property, 75 acres of land situated within the city limits of one of the finest towns of Iowa; two houses, wells, cisterns, etc. 3,500 bearing grape vines, 100 apple trees, 100 pear trees, 100 cherry trees, and all kinds of small fruits in abundance; also, small nursery stock. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—FINE farm of 180 acres, near a large town on the Northwestern Railroad, Delaware County, Iowa, with stock and utensils; now being put in crop. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has a large connection among the leading dry good and boot and shoe houses in the State of Iowa, and can command large sales, wishes to obtain samples on commission from a first-class house. For an interview address B 90, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for a first-class wholesale boot and shoe house, by a man who has had 5 years' experience in the Kansas trade. For particulars and references if desired, address Box M, Ottawa, Kansas.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good business experience, in a first-class hardware store, wholesale preferred; was with former employer nearly 8 years; good references, and not afraid to work. Address L 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 32 YEARS of age, who has had experience in merchandising, insurance, bookkeeping, etc., a permanent situation of some kind. Address N, 471 West Madison-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk or copyist; situation more desirable than wages. Address Z 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as shipping clerk in some wholesale house, or am willing to work at anything where I can be useful. Address D 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house, by an experienced book-keeper; well recommended. Address Post Office Box 94.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO NEWSPAPER publishers—A competent compositor, who, in consequence of sickness, has not been able to work for two years past, desires a situation on a weekly or monthly publication, where he will not be required to work only as many hours as he feels able each day. A favorable reply will be received as an act of great kindness. Address, for one week, TYPO, 237 Forquer-st. Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL builder of 14 years experience, wants a situation as foreman. Understands all orders and styles of architecture, and can furnish references as to character and ability. Address J K, 189 South LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER to run stationary engine. No objections to the country. Good references. Address H 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had over 12 years' experience, as clerk or cutter in a boot store. Address R D, 275 West Randolph st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman who has had experience and can bring references. Address or call at 507 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do kitchen work in a small family where there is another girl kept. Inquire No. 1 Noble-st.; good reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS IN SAME house; 1 as cook, washer, and ironer, other to do second work. Address G 33 Tribune Branch office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PURCHASER FOR A BUSINESS COLLEGE, or a partner with $2,000, capital. This college is situated in a neighboring city, and without any doubt one of the best established and most prosperous institutions of its kind in the West. Here is a rare chance for a good business education. Address G 74, Tribune office, Chicago.

A GOOD RUNNING BARBER SHOP FOR SALE with 3 chairs; will be sold cheap. Address 284 West Twelfth-st., corner Halsted.

A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STAND FOR SALE for cash. Apply at 213 Michigan-av. A. KLING.

A DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN A LARGE town in Cook County, doing a good business. The owner is going out of business, on account of his health. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—Doing a large business, 30 miles from Chicago. Call and learn particulars. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE AT a bargain. Long lease and low rent. Apply at 173½ South Clinton-st.

A GOOD CHANCE—BARBER SHOP AND RESTaurant for sale, with lease, cheap for cash, as the owner is young in country. Apply at 438 West Madison-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING RESTaurant, lease, stock, and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 216 Milwaukee-av.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—$6,000 CASH will buy a large, well established, and profitable manufacturing and wholesale business. Address D 87, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE—A 2-YEARS' LEASE with the stock of groceries, liquors, and cigars for sale; store located on one of the best corners on State-st. Address, at once, P 70, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av., or call at 884 State-st.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A NICE West Side hotel of 23 rooms for sale, accommodates 50 lodgers, and is full all the time. Rare chance. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

CLIFTON HOUSE BUSINESS RESTAURANT, now doing a fine business, for sale; rent cheap; a good chance to invest a little capital. Inquire under Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

CLINTON, IOWA—HOTEL FOR SALE, OR will sell a part interest to some one who will keep it himself. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

EATING-HOUSE TO LET AT ALGONA, IOWA. The best hotel and eating-house on the road; handsome house, with 20 bedrooms; to be furnished by tenant and opened at once; a chance to make money; also billiard-room and livery barn to let. Address ASA C. CALL, Algona, Iowa.

FIXTURES AND STOCK OF A JEWELRY and musical instrument store for sale cheap, to close business. 161 South Halsted-st.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale; long lease. House or lot taken in exchange, and money paid if more. 180 North Green-st., corner Milwaukee av.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS. A SMALL stock, and fixtures for sale; all new; will sell cheap, as I have other business to attend to; rent low; good location, third door south of Twenty first-st. on State, No. 983, near Field, Leiter & Co.

HOTEL, LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR sale, or would take a partner with a few hundred dollars cash. A good chance. Apply at 22 North Canal-st.

LIQUOR STORE, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF one of the best stands on the West Side, for sale,—now doing a good paying business; reasons for selling, other business to attend to. For particulars inquire of BOYD & COFFMAN, 157 West Washington-st.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A GROcery store for sale cheap for cash only; stock light and new; location good and rent cheap. For particulars inquire in store 346 West Van Buren-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF HOTEL, WEST Side, centre of business. Price can be made this season; rare chance. TILTON & STEWART, 445 State-st.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF CONFECTIONERY for sale at cost in order to make room for a large lot of oranges, lemons, &c. & other nuts. No. 221 West Randolph-st. F. W. JACKSON.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A grocery and provision store for sale, with 7 nice large rooms over store; business first-class; no price asked; must be sold, parties going into other business May 1st. Call at store, 917 West Lake-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES, HORSE AND WAGON, of a grocery store for sale. Apply at 133 Johnson.

TRIMMING AND WORSTED STORE FOR sale, in Boston, Mass. Stock, good will, and fixtures of one of the best located stores in the above line of goods in the city. Sold on account of ill health only. Is now in a flourishing condition, has extensive European correspondence, which will be transferred to the right party. Rent low, $1,600; lease three years longer to run. Rare chance for party having small capital and desiring business East. Address or apply to JAMES FRENCH, Real Estate and Mortgage Brokers, 30 Washington-st., Boston.

WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN A FINE CUT tobacco factory, in perfect order, for sale, located on one of the best thoroughfares in Chicago; a remarkable chance for some man with a few thousand dollars to make money. Address Y 33, Tribune office, Chicago.

WE HAVE SECURED THE RIGHT OF THE Northwestern States for an article now just being introduced, and in demand in all sections, and can offer parties a legitimate, paying business, with or without capital. CONE & COBURN, at Coan & TenBroeck's, 273 West Randolph-st.

$3,500 CASH WILL PURCHASE ONE OF the best retail drug stores in Chicago, if taken within a few days. Address, or inquire of M. M. DELL, 336 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms, or one large room, without board for three gentlemen, east of State, and between Peck-court and Twenty-second-st. Address R, 63, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood, whole or part of a house on West Side; no objection to purchasing lease and buying furniture if neat. Address with particulars and location, E 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS by May 1, by a gentleman and wife. Address stating terms, location, etc., D H D, 26 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE BOARDING-house, with conveniences for a restaurant, furnished or unfurnished, in a desirable business locality. Address E. A. KELTON, 302 West Madison-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON HAVING a furnished house to rent on the West Side can find a good paying tenant by calling on or addressing W S R, 64 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON HAVING a furnished house to rent on West Side can find a good paying tenant by calling on or addressing W. S. ROGERS, 64 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOTEL, FURNISHED, either in or out of city, must be a house where a good business can be done. Address X 13 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, by a young gentleman. References given and required. Address, stating location and terms, J H F, Briggs House.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR SMALL FAMILY (no small children), 11-room house; best care and good reference, but no big rent. GEORGE ROUNDS, 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BRICK BARN NEAR Sixteenth st., South Side. Address V 35, this office, stating price and location.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM without board by a young lady. Address P 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE OR upper or lower floor of 4 to 5 rooms for housekeeping. Rent to be moderate, furnished or unfurnished, on South Side. Possession to be given May 1. Address H 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO TO FOUR LOFTS for office, show-room and manufactory for billiard tables; lofts to be about 40x100 feet, more or less. Address, or apply to, J. M. BRUNSWICK, 479, 481, and 483 State st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, 2 UNFURnished rooms, between Curtis and Canal. Address W 50, Tribune office, for 2 days.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE WEST DIVIsion, a house suitable for 4 persons. Address with particulars, G H J, 228 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT — BY A FAMILY OF three, a house in either division of the city, with modern improvements, in good neighborhood. Address E F CRAGIN, of Cragin Bros. & Co., 58 and 60 North Clinton-st.

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES—PAYMENTS $5 A month; 17 second-hand machines, all kinds, in perfect order at half their value. A few bargains in new machines. Going out of the business May 1. 735 West Madison-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 8 o'clock p. m.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG GERMANIA—ALL SCIENTIFIcally educated young Germans in this city, who feel an interest in organizing a Literary and Sociable Association, will please address under, A. G. 5, Tribune Branch office.